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REPORTAGE ON INF TALKS IN GENEVA CARRIED

1 June Meeting

LD011901 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Soviet and American delegations at the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe have had another full-scale meeting.

7 June Meeting

LD071117 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva June 7 TASS -- The Soviet and U.S. delegations held a plenary meeting at the talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe here today.

USSR START DELEGATE OBUKHOV MAKES STATEMENT

LD061854 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva June 6 TASS -- A Soviet delegation at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments arrived here today. The acting head of the delegation Aleksey Obukhov made the following statement:

"The Soviet delegation arrived in Geneva to attend the next in turn, the fourth round of the Soviet-U.S. talks with the intention to continue the work -- in an active and constructive spirit -- with the aim to achieve understanding on questions of the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments.

"We proceed from the assumption that this understanding is possible and necessary. Both sides should be equally interested in it.

"So far as the Soviet Union is concerned, its approach is consistent and firm: we do not favour competition in the military sphere. The Soviet Union, as it was pointed out again in no uncertain way in the statement of the Soviet government of May 28, comes out most resolutely for substantial reduction of strategic armaments, of the whole set of them, in the interests of bringing down the level of military confrontation and aleviating the danger of a nuclear war. These objectives, together with concrete ways of achieving them, are written into the draft treaty, submitted by the Soviet delegation, which is now at the negotiations table.

"We are sure that if the other side displays political will, the businesslike readiness to search for the understanding, strictly following the principle of equality and equal security, the progress at the talks will be guaranteed."

REMARKS BY NATO EUROPEAN COMMANDER ROGERS SCORED

LD011648 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1408 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Brussels, 31 May (TASS) -- Supreme Allied Commander of NATO Armed Forces in Europe U.S. General Bernard Rogers is true to himself.

Wherever he makes a speech, he always tries to whip up the arms race -- above all the nuclear arms race -- and tries to increase the military budgets of NATO countries.

He continued this militaristic line in an interview given to LIBRE BELGIQUE, which was published here today.

In timing the interview to coicide with the opening of the spring sessions of NATO ruling bodies in Brussels, Rogers clearly set himself the aim of putting pressure on the allies in order to force them to accede to Pentagon demands, and again to frighten the West Europeans with the lie about "The Soviet military threat."

Hypocritically donning the toga of the "peacemaker," General Rogers demands new missiles for "arming up" NATO nuclear forces. He insists on "new extra efforts" to be made in the sphere of the creation and production of conventional weapons.

Ignoring admissions from many eminent figures in the West that approximate parity of stategic forces exists between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, General Rogers repeated the absurd assertions of the Reagan administration that NATO apparently lags behind the USSR in the military sphere.

Proceeding from the principle that peace can only be preserved by increasing arms, the U.S. "hawk" who has been put at the helm of the NATO war machine states: "Our aim in the present decade is not only to develop nuclear deterrent forces, but also to improve our conventional weapons." Rogers demands the exploitation of the "most modern achievements of science and technology" to create new types of weapons, including weapons for conducting "electronic wars."

The general ignored Soviet peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and reducing the stockpiles of weapons, and at eliminating the danger of war. Evidence of the aggressive intentions of the NATO bloc is shown in the stubborn disinclination of member countries, above all the United States, to follow the example of the USSR and assume the obligation not to use nuclear weapons first. "Peacemaker" Rogers stated that, with the aid of nuclear weapons, NATO should "put pressure on the Soviets."

U.S. HAS 'INSANE HOPE' OF WINNING NUCLEAR WAR

LD031644 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] At his meeting in Moscow on the 2d with prominent American political and public figures Averell Harriman and his wife, Pamela Harriman, the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, called for the development of even relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Peaceful coexistence, our commentator Yuriy Soltan says, remains the general line of Soviet foreign policy. The strong fabrics of peaceful cooperation connect the Soviet Union with many other countries on all continents. It is prepared to develop mutually beneficial or, better still, good-neighborly relations also with the United States and, despite the differences in social systems and ideologies, there exist objective prerequisites for this.

The Soviet people and Americans, just as the other nations, have one common enemy: the threat of a devastating nuclear war. The Soviet Union and the United States, countries possessing a tremendous economic and military potential, could jointly undertake a lot to prevent it. Cooperation between them in eliminating the most dangerous sources of military conflict would be useful. Yet the most important thing, of course, is achieving fair and mutually acceptable agreements at the talks on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments -- agreements meeting the principle of equality and equal security.

It is this kind of constructive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States that the interests of all nations, the interests of consolidating peace on this earth, call for. Unfortunately, the present American Administration holds a different stand. It seeks to substitute military rivalry for peaceful cooperation. Official Washington deliberately torpedoes negotiations on reducing the nuclear arsenals. On a scale unseen before, the Reagan administration is launching programs to build or mobilize strategic and other weapons. Already at the end of this year, the United States intends to deploy close to Soviet borders Pershing-II missiles and cruise missiles, which are first-strike nuclear weapons. Washington keeps inventing versions of how to unleash a nuclear war in the insane hope of winning it. Being aware that there is nothing in international politics more important than eliminating the mounting threats of a nuclear war and ending the race in nuclear armaments, the Soviet Union is doing all it can to consolidate peace.

With a sense of utmost responsibility, the Soviet leaders approach also their country's relations with the United States, bearing in mind that their normalization would be of paramount importance for the preservation of peace. The Soviet Union has again urged the United States to show restraint in the present troubled international situation, to contribute not to whipping up the arms race and bellicose passions -- something that the Reagan administration is doing -- but to strengthen peace and friendship among nations.

USA INSTITUTE OFFICIAL URGES U.S.-USSR 'TRUST'

LD062150 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Next we will discuss trust and the significance of this factor in Soviet-American relations. At our request a talk on the subject was prepared by Radomir Bogdanov, a deputy director of the Institute of United States and Canada Studies. Here is what he writes:

Each of us knows how much the factor of trust means in personal relations. You hardly agree to deal with a person whose honesty and decency you doubt. This simple rule can in all justice also be projected to interstate relations, between the USSR and the United States. Understandably, of course, this gives rise to many more complexities, and problems, too.

As has been said time and again, the Soviet Union and the United States attach exceptional importance to strenghthening trust between them and to credibility measures toward this end. No wonder Soviet and American representatives in all earnestness have been discussing these questions at the Geneva and Vienna talks, and at the Madrid conference. This concerns, above all, confidence-building measures in the military field. Experience shows, however, that the ways Moscow and Washington suggest to achieve a better trust are different. Here are some examples:

Speaking at a meeting with leaders of both parties in Congress late last month, President Reagan reiterated the American proposals on measures of trust. They consist of four points and provide for modernizing the direct communication line between the American President and the Soviet Leader, Yuriy Andropov, for creating a direct military communication channel, and for perfecting the diplomatic one. The fourth point calls for signing an international agreement on consultations if a nuclear incident arises through the fault of an individual or a group of individuals.

The Soviet Union does not say "no" to these American proposals. Both countries stand for broadening and modernizing communication channels between Moscow and Washington.

It encourages any measure capable of averting a nuclear threat and promoting trust with the United States. At the same time, the USSR believes that, by themselves, such measures of trust do not solve the pressing task of easing tension in the military field. You will agree that, with the help of telephone and telegraph talks, the arms race cannot be stopped nor peace can be consolidated. Moscow believes that real, constructive steps are essential to curtail the arms race, cut military spending and reduce the stockpiles of material means of waging war in a real way.

Toward this end, in particular, the socialist countries put forward a proposal to conclude a treaty between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining relations of peace. The Soviet Union suggested that the zone of credibility measures be considerably expanded, provided the West takes reciprocal steps. They cover areas in the Far East, in the Mediterranean and also in Europe. This country attaches major significance to convening a conference on lessening tension in the military field and achieving disarmament in Europe. Ways to convene it has been discussed at the Madrid meeting. It should not be forgotten that the commitment the Soviet Union has undertaken unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is an unprecedented step toward deepening trust between the USSR and the United States, between East and West.

Undoubtedly, the Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons could make a decisive contribution to consolidating trust between the two countries. The success of the talks could help both nations considerably to get rid of suspicion and mistrust between them. Regrettably, in Geneva the United States has been insisting on Soviet unilateral disarmament and has been heading at any cost for the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. For the same reason, the negotiations on strategic arms, where Washington refuses to honor the principle of equality and equal security of the sides, have been deadlocked.

In these conditions, talks about strengthening trust between the two countries have no stable foundation. However, the White House decision to get down to creating an anti-missile space defense system is a step to raising mistrust between the USSR and United States to a record high level, and if you add to this anti-Soviet rhetoric made in Washington systematically, you will see what contribution the current American Administration is making to consolidating trust between the two countries. That precisely is the reason why many experts in the United States and government and political figures in the Soviet Union have been increasingly doubtful over the sincerity of the desire for peace made by American leaders.

Nevertheless, it should be stressed that the general line of the Soviet Union is oriented at peaceful coexistence, at developing (?new) mutually advantageous and goodneighborly relations with the United States. This was said to Averell Harriman and his wife Pamela Harriman by the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, when he received them on 2 June.

WESTERN 'FIGURE FIDDLING' AT GENEVA TALKS SCORED

WA071100 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 22, 5-12 Jun 83 (Signed to Press 24 May 83) p 5

[Nikolay Portugalov article under the rubric "Viewpoint": "The Decisive Round in Geneva"]

[Text] Another round of talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe has started.

Suffice it to take a look at the calendar to see how great its significance is: after the summer recess, which usually comes in August, there won't be much time before the U.S. intends "automatically" to start deploying its new medium-range missiles in Europe unless the Geneva talks bring about specific results.

The present round can (and should) become the decisive one. There are prerequisites for this. The Soviet proposals of December 21, 1982, and their new modification formulated by Yuri Andropov on May 3 take the utmost account of the West's security interests. Light has appeared at the end of the tunnel. Unfortunately, the shadows cast on the Geneva talks are also longer, shadows from the American's deliberate reluctance to come to an agreement which would ensure equal security of the sides.

Below the 1976 Level

The Soviet Union now proposes not only to limit the number of its medium-range missiles to 162 units, thereby equating it with the number of systems of this class at the disposal of Britain and France today. but it is also ready to agree to full equality both in the number of warheads on these missiles and in the number of nuclear charges on all systems of this class, i.e., including atom bombs on medium-range aircraft, for which equal and low sublevels would also be established (138 aircraft on each side).

A simple calculation confirms that in the event these proposals are accepted, the Soviet Union would have less medium-range missiles and warheads in its European part than before 1976, when it did not yet have the SS-20 missiles. In this way, NATO's so-called "two-track decision" would lose all semblance of the moral legitimation which the West sees in the superiority allegedly achieved by the Soviet side having deployed new and more sophisticated medium-range missiles.

Three Obstructions

At first glance, the West's response to the further development of the Soviet position appeared promising: the politicians and experts in Western Europe and overseas declared in a concerted chorus that this was a serious, clever, and flexible proposal deserving the most thorough study and that the West agrees in principle that calculation by the number of warheads is the most reliable criterion of equality. But alas, this was only at first glance. Immediately after that, the U.S. and NATO leaders hastened to declare that the new Soviet proposal as well (let us note that having put forward the proposal, the Soviet Union made the limit of concessions compatible with equal security, considering that any medium-range system of NATO's in Europe is capable of hitting targets on Soviet territory) remains inacceptable until Moscow gives up its demand to take the British-French nuclear forces into account, agrees to dismantle its medium-range missiles in the country's Asian areas, and as long as it continues to insist on including the aviation systems of both sides in the European medium-range equation.

This is an old song, not even sung to a new tune. The Americans and the leaders of the European NATO countries who support them clearly do not intend to remove the three obstructions, each of which, as Andrei Gromyko pointed out, is capable of blocking the Geneva talks. Moreover, the Western leaders don't go to the trouble of elaborating any new arguments. They merely repeat them in concise form, like captions to comic strips.

Just a few examples.

Weinberger in the Senate: The French and British systems of armaments are not under centralized control... They are independent systems intended for a different purpose... They are not intermediate-range systems -- they are intercontinental weapons... Their existence is in no way linked to the question under discussion...

FRG Defence Minister Woerner in Springer's BILD: With their missiles, Britain and France do not defend us, but only themselves.... The East is going to take account of aircraft as well, while refusing to include its own modern bombers in the calculation (?).

And here is a line from Luns' "swan song". The NATO Secretary General, telling France-Inter Radio (to the relief of the entire Atlantic hierarchy, one should presume) that he firmly "decided to leave his post at last", did not miss the chance in the end to announce that the "British and French nuclear forces are not medium-range but strategic weapons...and do not belong to NATO".

We Must Reckon and Do Reckon

But this is simply not serious. It is enough to open any White Paper of the British Defence Ministry over the past few years to see that the British leaders have repeatedly proclaimed their nuclear forces a part of the NATO combat capability "which the Soviet Union must reckon with" (Margaret Thatcher). We do reckon with them, more exactly, we demand that they be taken into account in Geneva -- taken into account and by no means discussed", as it is affectedly argued in Paris and London. The British-French nuclear capability now comprises about 25 per cent of the NATO nuclear forces in Europe. The greater part of the weapon systems of this capability (for instance, all French systems without exception) possess exactly medium and not intercontinental range. Britain and France do not need intercontinental range: all their missiles, no matter what they are called, are trained on targets in the European regions of the Soviet Union. Medium range is enough for this. The targeting of British Polarises is done at the corresponding command centre in Nebraska, USA. As to the French missiles, they are blind and helpless without the NATO early-warning and tracking system.

As for NATO's medium-range aircraft, they are part of the thoroughly elaborated combination of the West's nuclear MIXSA (mixed systems of armaments). The targets on Soviet territory for MIXSA have been verified and distributed between British and French missiles and aircraft on American aircraft carriers and air bases in Europe. Writing for the West German FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. Undersecretary of State, admitted that "at the previous talks with the USA the Soviet Union tried to obtain a compensation for the British and French missiles, but the United States always firmly rebuked these attempts". What then are the claims in the Western press worth when they say that the British-French capability has allegedly "been taken into account in the SALT-2 Treaty"?

If They Were Us

At last, totally absurd is the USA's demand that the Soviet medium-range missiles be dismantled in the Asian parts of the country. This is proposed to us at a time when Japan and South Korea, to use Nakasone's catch phrase, have been turned into "unsinkable aircraft carriers" for the American cruise missiles. Some "equal limits", some "equal opportunities"!

All these arguments have been analyzed many a time and refuted by the Soviet side. Their insistent repetition merely testifies to the fact that, using the words of Yuriy Andropov, their authors refuse to accept the Soviet proposals, wishing to deploy the new American missiles in Western Europe at all costs and thereby upsetting the existing balance of forces in Europe and on a global scale.

The only "new" formula which has occurred to the Atlantic strategy-planners and propagandists these days boils down to the contention that the West cannot allow(!) the Soviet Union to have as many nuclear weapons as all its potential enemies taken together. But how can it be otherwise? To its great regret, the Soviet Union is compelled, for its own security, to have approximately as many nuclear weapons as are possessed by all the countries belonging to the military alliances opposed to it. It is permissible to ask whether the NATO countries would refuse to take into account the national nuclear systems of, say, Czechoslovakia or the GDR if they had them.

Figures and Principle

The impression is that, when praising the Soviet proposals for establishing equal limits for nuclear charges on medium-range systems, the USA and its allies think only of how to adapt this criterion of calculation to their so-called "interim option" ("half-zero" or "quarter-zero"), which the Soviet Union will in no case accept.

Western commentators now engage in every kind of figure fiddling, deducing the most different variations of the number of warheads on both sides, but every time including in these variations 9, 16 or 20 Pershing-2s, which "must" be deployed in the FRG already this year. This will not do! Figures aren't the point: the quantity of warheads is generally not a constant. It is no secret, for example, that both Britain and France have already decided to increase drastically the number of charges on their systems in the next few years. The point is one of principle: Moscow has proposed that no new medium-range means be brought to Europe and that the number of existing ones be cut by introducing equal and low sublevels for the missiles and aircraft of this class. The Soviet side will stand by this principle.

With a transparent aim the Western mass media is now telling its readers and listeners that the Soviet Union has come to show flexibility only thanks to the West's firmness and that, consequently, it will become even more flexible after the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles begins in Europe. Hoping against hope! If the U.S. and its NATO allies, scorning the interests of Western Europe, begin "automatically" to implement the nuclear armament boost programme, the Soviet Union will be bound to take steps in response to restore the upset equilibrium. There is no need for special knowledge or excessive imagination to visualize what this will lead to. "You asked for it, George Dandin, you asked for it."

It remains to be hoped that the leaders of the European NATO countries will apply their influence on Washington to ensure that the Americans, as long as there is still time, use the prerequisites created by the Soviet proposals to reach mutually acceptable results in Geneva.

PRAVDA'S VISHNEVSKIY REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS

PM061429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "International Review"]

[Text] Protecting the Earth Against Conflagration

The hot summer of 1983 has begun in the Northern Hemisphere. Hot both in terms of the height of the column of mercury in the thermometer, and in terms of the heat of the political atmosphere in various parts of the planet. It seems that a "vacation period" is not foreseen in the public life of many countries, since burning topical international questions, above all the problems of war and peace, are unusually acute.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, true to the Leninist peace policy, firmly hold on to the initiative in international relations. Broad public circles and government spheres in various states are seriously studying and considering the Soviet Government statement of 28 May, which gives a realistic assessment of the dangerous exacerbation of tension which is taking place.

In vain do the professional falsifiers in U.S. and NATO propaganda services try to discredit that document as an alleged manifestation of the "escalation of unjustified threats" against Washington and its allies. They use the standard method of brandishing the bugaboo of the "Soviet military danger." But such clumsy tricks no longer work. There are fewer and fewer simpletons abroad. Many politicians and public figures see clearly that the Soviet Union's stance is dictated by unfeigned concern for the destinies of European and universal peace.

In this complex period of history realistically minded people regard the Soviet Government's appeal to all states to find a solution to the urgent tasks of arms limitation and reduction, particularly as regards nuclear arms, and to return to the path of detente -- political and military -- as very timely.

People everywhere are taking Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's remarks during a talk with the prominent U.S. political figures Averell and Pamela Harriman as new confirmation of the fundamental love of peace on the part of the Land of the Soviets. The Soviet leader noted that the course of peaceful coexistence and the development of smooth, mutually advantageous, and -- even better -- good-neighborly relations with the USSR constitute our general policy line.

Realistic proposals from the USSR aimed at curbing the arms race are on the table at bilateral and multilateral talks. Our initiatives created a good basis for profound reductions in USSR and U.S. strategic arms of all types, with strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security. Our country is also prepared to reach agreement on equality at a considerably lower level than the present level in medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe both in terms of delivery vehicles and in terms of warheads, taking account of the relevant British and French armaments.

Many figures from different countries with different views note the Soviet Union's good will. Returning from a trip to the USSR the other day, Lothar Spaeth, prime minister of Baden-Wurttemberg Land and a major figure in the Christian Democratic Union, stated that as a result of his talks in Moscow he has formed the impression that the Soviet Union is striving with all seriousness to achieve agreements at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

People in Northern Europe value highly the Soviet Union's support for the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the region, put forward 20 years ago by Finnish President Urho Kekkonen.

The republic's present head Mauno Koivisto expressed deep satisfaction with Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's recent statement on the USSR's readiness to examine the question of certain substantial measures relating to its own territory adjacent to that zone, which would help to strengthen Northern Europe's nuclear-free status.

Meanwhile on the banks of the Potomac, the funeral service has been read for detente, for the umpteenth time. Detente is allegedly advantageous, the White House asserts .... only to the Soviet Union. But detente lives! It is more necessary today than ever before, W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, believes. The new Austrian Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz, in his government statement, expressed the "utmost commitment" to preserving detente instead of "futile and dangerous confrontation." Spain believes in the principles of peaceful coexistence and seeks detente, Foreign Minister F. Moran has stated. In the talks during his visit to the USSR, both sides assessed the state of Soviet-Spanish relations as good and signed a program for cultural and scientific cooperation in 1984-1985 and an agreement on maritime shipping. Thus the fabric of detente takes material form in the strengthening of relations between two states located at opposite ends of Europe.

Spain and the Soviet Union came out in favor of continuing the all-European process which began in Helsinki and of the speediest successful completion of the Madrid meeting, which has been going on excessively long. The USSR has created favorable conditions for its completion by stating its readiness to adopt the renewed draft final document for the meeting submitted on 15 March by the group of neutral and nonaligned states, although this draft does not take account of a number of the socialist countries' substantial wishes. The possibility exists of signing the concluding document in a matter of days. It is up to the United States and the other NATO countires, which are continuing the tactics of procrastination, putting forward amendments they know to be unacceptable aimed at interference in sovereign states' internal affairs. It is time it was realized that socialist diplomacy has made the maximum possible concessions. The responsibility for the meeting's failure rests with those who do not display readiness for cooperation.

The established equilibrium of military forces between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, helps restrain imperialism's aggressive designs. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are fully determined not to allow that parity to be disrupted. So the Soviet Government's serious warning is natural and timely; in view of the growth of the threat to the security of the USSR and its allies our country is faced with the need to adopt retaliatory measures to strengthen its defense capability, including deployment of corresponding strategic systems. If agreement on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, excluding the deployment of new American missiles here, is frustrated, the Soviet Union will adopt effective retaliatory measures here too.

Every sensible person realizes that Moscow's warning is not by any means a threat, but a logical response to the intensifying military danger from imperialism.

Signals from Williamsburg

Last Wednesday [1 June], on the International Day for the Protection of Children, people of good will were thinking about one thing -- how to protect the young generation and future generations from the calamities of the thermonuclear catastrophe. The White House was silent. But earlier, in the spring of this year, Ronald Reagan made many American fathers and mothers shudder when, in a speech, he cited with approval the monstrous remark by some diabolical Californian "hawk": "I love my daughters more than anything in the world, but I would prefer them to die rather than to grow up under communism." It is hardly surprising that, as the President

himself says, he receives letters from American children in which the kids complain about how often they wake up in the night and cry from fear of nuclear war.

It is paradoxical, but a fact: The more Western propaganda fans the myth of the "Soviet military threat," the more Americans and inhabitants of other Western countries become convinced that the danger of war emanates from the U.S. military-industrial complex and from its subject the Washington administration. Even the sociologist Richard (Uertlin), who conducts public opinion polls on government instructions, admits: Americans are concerned that Reagan could involve the United States in a war. The same impression is aroused by direct contact with the U.S. President. Helen Caldicott, leader of the organization Doctors for Social Responsiblity, has said: My conversation with Reagan frightened me, because it became clear to me that he seriously believes that the United States could start a nuclear war against the Soviet Union and secure victory. "Where is the guarantee that Reagan will not drag us into a war?" she asked. According to the well informed ABC television correspondent S. Donaldson, the President's advisers are concerned that in the light of the growing antinuclear movement, the head of the administration looks like a warmonger.

Recently, on the threshold of the start of the U.S. election campaign, the President's speechwriters have started interspersing the texts of his speeches with "peacemaking" passages. But habit is second nature. Washington cannot manage the restrain itself from periodical fits of bellicose rhetoric, still less from militarist thinking. The lion's of government acitivity is now devoted to the elaboration of the latest military plans and to pushing through Congress a record Pentagon budget and new arms programs like the MX strategic missiles, programs aimed at achieving U.S. military superiority.

The Washington administration's approach to international affairs at the Williamsburg meeting of the leaders of the seven major capitalist countries proved very expressive. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Reagan appeared there in "an amibitious role -- master, chairman, intermediary, secretary, and press officer." In other words, the American leader once again displayed a high-handed imperial attitude toward his partners. Imposing his will on them, he distracted the meeting's attention from the resolution of its main traditional task: that of settling the most acute trade and economic problems arising from the world capitalist crisis. The avoidance of this ticklish topic is understandable, since may economic disorders in the West arise, in particular, from the astronomical U.S. budget deficits caused by the rapid growth of military appropriations.

As a result of the American obstruction vital economic problems found no solutions in Williamsburg. The hegemon across the ocean tried to direct the meeting into a purely militarist channel. "Most time was devoted to East-West confrontation, particularly in the nuclear arms sphere," THE WASHINGTON POST indicates. The Americans motivated the advanced motivated the advancement of this topic in terms of the "need to react" to the Soviet government statement. And they reacted.... But how? The meeting of the Seven whooly confirmed the justification of our government's assessment of the U.S. obstructionist line at talks, a line aimed at whipping up the arms race and changing the balance of military forces in favor of the West.

Behind closed doors, the U.S. President made such a tough anti-Soviet statement that even his closest allies considered it "too bellicose." It took a whole day to draw up the seven short paragraphs of the foreign policy statement. But even in the "groomed" form it is flagrantly militarist in nature.

The inclusion of a few "peace-loving" phrases in the text will not mislead anyone. It is no accident that the correspondents of the British agency REUTERS sent the document over the teletype under the heading "Statement on Arms."

This document, REUTERS comments, is basically an ultimatum for Moscow: either agree to the USSR's unilateral disarmament, or expect the full deployment of Pershing-II and cruise missiles. As the STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG (FRG) rightly assesses it, the West has declared its adherence to the principle of military force. Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme has noted that Williamsburg took "a new step along the path of whipping up the arms race." It is a mockery of common sense to call the Seven's statement a "message of hope to the world's peoples and to future generations, as Reagan did. The message promises no hopes of a peaceful future.

Sharp criticism has been aroused among realistically minded figures by the fact that the Williamsburg statement was signed by the leaders of Japan, which is not a NATO member, and France, which does not belong to the North Atlantic bloc's military orgnization. Paris observers note that France has thereby lost even more of its independent position in relations to NATO's military structure. An explosion of indignation was caused in Japan by the role of advocate of U.S. nuclear strategy which was taken on by Prime Minister Y. Nakasone. This stance, Tokyo's ASAHI says with concern, could lead to a new spiral in the nuclear arms race in the Far East. Can this really accord with the national interests of the Japanese people, who experienced the tragedy of the first atom bombings?

The dangerous idea of extending NATO's geographical framework clearly allows the imperialist strategists no rest.

The participants in conferences of NATO's leading organs are currently engaged in the practical implementation of the militarist tasks discussed in Williamsburg. They are elaborating programs for the tasks discussed in Williamsburg. They are elaborating programs for the further buildup of nuclear and conventional arsenals. Pentagon chief C. Weinberger is twisting the arms of his junior partners, demanding increased military appropriations, but the main aim of his tour of West European capitals is to put the preparations for the deployment of new American missiles on a practical footing. "We are completely ready," the secretary stated. "The production and tests of the missiles are taking place as scheduled. If no agreement is reached in Geneva, we are quite ready to implement the planned deployment of missiles on schedule." In the light of such statements Weinberger's lulling speeches about "President Reagan's solemn pledge to do everything necessary to reduce nuclear arms" are not worth a brass farthing. Feverish work according to the Pentagon's schedule erases the propaganda rhetoric.

...Yes, the coming months of this year promise to be hot regardless of the weather. In response to the militarist preparations of Washington and its partners, the heat of mass antiwar demonstrations by the world public is rising and the vigilence of the peace-loving states and peoples, who are fully determined to protect the planet against a conflagration which would reduce it to ashes, is increasing.

SOVIET EXPECTATIONS FOR UNCTAD SESSION CITED

LD062113 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] The Sixth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD, has opened in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. On its agenda are the key problemsof the present international economic situation and trade. Our commentary is by Leonid Krichevskiy, and this is what he writes:

Relations between the developing and the capitalist countries remain one of the most pressing problems which has to be speedily resolved. The developing countries rightfully demand changes in the existing international economic order since it infringes on their national interests and puts them in an unequal and difficult position. This is a direct result of the policy of the imperialist powers, which resort to financial and economic pressure, deliberately put up protectionist barriers in the way of exports from the developing countries and systematically reduce prices on raw materials. By estimates of the UNCTAD Secretariat, only as a result of reductions in such prices the developing countries lost $21 billion between 1980 and 1982. The total debt of the newly liberated countries to the capitalist powers comes close to $700 billion.

Yet there are all signs that the capitalist countries are not going to change their practices. The conference in Williamsburg is one of the signs. Although they voiced concern about the difficulties of the developing countries the leaders of the seven major capitalist powers in fact reaffirmed their plans to use the huge debts of the developing countries to tighten the loop-of-debt round their necks still harder. The issue of removing trade barriers had been postponed and the demands of the developing countries for global talks to establish a fair economic order on an equal democratic basis is still ignored.

It is natural that in the present situation many of the developing countries, and their number now exceeds 90, show an increasing interest in trade and economic contacts with the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. You may ask: Why? Because in cooperation with the newly liberated countries nations of the socialist community strictly follow the principles of equality, respect of sovereignty and mutual benefit. This is in fact the prototype of new relations of the kind the developing countries advocate. All the trade and economic agreements signed by the socialist countries are free of any political conditions. The socialist countries do not profit from helping build factories, and there are about 5,000 such projects which have been built or are under construction in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It is also significant that assistance to the newly liberated countries is paid back either in goods of their traditional exports or in products of new factories.

The Soviet Union expects a positive contribution from UNCTAD to the solution of international economic problems. Likewise, it sees the primary goals of the present session of the international organization in assisting the development of mutually beneficial trade and economic relations between all countries on a long-term basis, in consolidating trust in international economic relations and creating the conditions needed for speedy economic advance of the developing countries.

USSR CSCE ENVOY URGES 'REALISM, RESPONSIBILITY'

LD031659 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Madrid June 3 TASS -- The constructive position of the Soviet Union, which had declared its readiness to accept the draft final document drawn up by neutral and non-aligned countries without changes and thereby conclude the meeting without delay, has had a profound impact on the state of things at the Madrid meeting.

The NATO countries, however, have to this day failed to similarly display political goodwill and are continuing to drag the meeting participants into another round of negotiations. This has found expression in attempts to resuscitate -- by way of amendments and additions -- a number of proposals by NATO countries, which have with good reason been described by many delegations as unacceptable.

These amendments are essentially designed to undermine the Helsinki Final Act and make for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries. It is an open secret, and this is said more and more openly in lobby interviews by meeting participants, that such actions stem from the U.S. line at procrastinating the Madrid meeting even further.

The Soviet delegation has firmly resisted such attempts, adducing sound arguments that it is precisely these amendments, embodying the political ill will, that now are the main stumbling block to a speedy conclusion of the Madrid meeting.

Speaking at today's plenary session, leader of the Soviet delegation Anatoliy Kovalev, a deputy foreign minister of the USSR, said that "for the past several days and weeks the Madrid meeting has repeatedly seen attempts at submitting for its consideration and putting into circulation a number of amendments proposed by delegations from NATO countries, attempts which, as we have long said, are patently unacceptable." This has been the case in working groups, and the plenary sessions, too, have seen such attempts.

In this connection the Soviet delegation deems it essential to emphasise most seriously that insistence on such amendments is only stalling and, in fact, blocking the meeting. In the interests of clarity it is worthwhile calling attention to an important provision contained in the Soviet Union's appeal to the states participating in the Madrid meeting. "The course of the meeting has shown," it said, "that by this moment the positions of all participating states have become fully clear and that opportunities for further productive talks have been practically exhausted.

"We shall not," the leader of the Soviet delegation said, "repeat the arguments, assessments and warnings against possible error in reckoning, which we voiced in contacts between delegations in the working groups and at a number of plenary sessions, including the previous plenary session. Any other idea about the Soviet Union's position will be either an illusion or a fallacy. We deem it necessary to remind you of this once again today."

It is high time everybody understood, the Soviet representative emphasised, that the sooner the spirit of realism and responsibility will prevail at the Madrid meeting, the sooner the meeting will be concluded with success.

COVERAGE ON RESULTS OF WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT

Reagan on Economic Differences

PM031135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Interview With the U.S. President"]

[Text] Washington, 2 Jun -- After the conclusion of the Williamsburg meeting between the seven capitalist countries, the U.S. press continues to comment extensively on its results. U.S. President Reagan has given an interview to a group of U.S. and foreign correspondents. Regarding the economic results of the conference, he essentially admitted that the participants in the meeting found themselves unable to map a way out of the crisis situation in the West's economy and to overcome the existing differences of opinion.

Reagan even failed to find words to contradict the statement by one of the correspondents, who pointed out the fruitlessness of the meeting in the sense that unemployment in the capitalist world in the future "will remain at a high level and the recession in a number of countries will become even deeper." Noting that the present crisis has hit the entire western world.

Reagan admitted in his replies to journalists' questions that "the problems of deficit and interest rates in the United States exert a bad influence" on other countries' economies. He added that "quick solutions to these problems" should not be expected, claiming that even if attempts were made to find such solutions, allegedly "this would only worsen the situation."

Reagan admitted that differences of opinion occurred at the conference and that he failed to persuade the other participants to support the U.S. position. "Many people suppose that the conference has brought nothing good," Reagan added.

During the interview Reagan was asked questions concerning Soviet-U.S. relations and the continuing talks in Geneva. Reagan avoided giving a direct answer to the question whether he foresees an improvement or a deterioration in relations with the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, it follows from what he did say, that the United States intends to follow its line, claiming that detente in the form in which it currently exists, is beneficial only to the Soviet Union and not to the United States. Reagan further admitted that the United States has a timetable for the deployment of its nuclear missiles in Europe and intends to stick to it. Thus, the President's statements make it clear that the United States intends to continue in the future its line of increasing its nuclear arms in Europe and of tending to exacerbate the situation on the continent.

U.S. Economic 'Joint Strategy'

LD051907 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 5 Jun 83

["About Himself Only" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jun (TASS) -- Political observer Sergey Kulik writes: U.S. President R. Reagan advocated "overcoming economic differences" between Western countries in his latest radio address to the country. He proposed also to "hammer out a joint strategy" for the fight against crisis features, high interest rates trade protectionism and so forth.

What can one say here but that the master of the White House is trying to put on a good front. As common as this expression is, one cannot find a more accurate one.

Only quite recently at the Williamsburg summit of the leaders of seven major capitalist countries, convened precisely with the purpose of discussing economic problems, the U.S. delegation made every effort to push the solution of exactly those economic problems into the background.

Even the Western press was forced to admit: the Williamsburg summit has in the most direct manner demonstrated the Reagan administration's desire to avoid discussing economic differences with its partners, which is against U.S. interests, and instead to discuss military-political problems and to artificially emphasize the theme of the "Western world's solidarity" in the face of the invented "Soviet military threat."

"The United States did not even try to understand the concerns of its guests in Williamsburg," the West German paper KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER stated. With imperial arrogance Reagan and his advisers waved aside the allies' demands for a U.S. reduction of high interest rates and a renunciation of the artifically raised dollar exchange rate, which are undermining the currency exchange rate of a majority of other Western countries. Washington remained deaf to the appeals of participants in the conference to balance the American budget, or in other words, to stop living on credit at the expense of its partners.

Reagan's vague promise to "study the possibilities for the convocation of an internation al conference to review currency problems" does not place any obligations on the United States. Many West Europeans are insisting on such a conference, demanding reform of currency-financial relations with the aim of altering the system set up by the United States in its own interests that links their currencies to the dollar.

In other words, it was precisely as a result of U.S. obstruction that the West's vital economic problems found no resolution in Williamsburg. Such a situation suits Washington since it enables the administration to transfer the burden of its own economic problems onto the allies' shoulders, to export U.S. financial and economic difficulties to them.

"What is good for the United States must be good for the others" such is the thoroughly egoistic, great power position adopted by Reagan regarding his colleagues in Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Canada and Japan. It is no surprise that, as West German Chancellor H. Kohl admitted, the Americans are in isolation on a number of economic issues that were touched upon, albeit in passing, at Williamsburg.

It is possible that it was precisely this isolation that forced Reagan to make the proposal on a "joint strategy" for the West in the face of the economic crisis. However, this strategy will pursue no other aims than the achievement of new benefits for the United States at the expense of the other partners.

Decisions on Iran

NC040852 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] The heads of state of seven major capitalist countries have met in Williamsburg in the United States, and they have agreed to impose joint economic and financial pressure on developing states, including Iran. According to reports from Washington, the foreign ministers of these seven countries decided to jointly use economic and financial weapons in order to assist pro-Western circles in Iran and, first and foremost, the comprador bourgeoisie to further expand their relations with imperialist governments. The well informed newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST has written that the United States and Britain, unlike the FRG and Japan, will veil their activities a while longer. They are well aware in Western countries that the close relations between the rightist circles of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States and Britain should not yet be cast in the people's faces, because every Iranian knows that not very long ago the United States and Britain, assisted by the Pahlavi family, which they reinstated, overtly meddled in Iran for more than 50 years and that they had actually turned your country into their semicolony.

There are many things in Iran today that remind one of the unfavorable results of imperialist domination and crimes. For example, these days mark the 20th anniversary of the day on which participants in the 5 June (1963) uprising were crushed. The shah's SAVAK, the CIA, the British intelligence service, and Israel's Mossad cooperated in trampling the people's antimonarchical and anti-imperialist uprising in blood. At that time, the enemies of the Iranian people exploited the discord among the ranks of the participants in your country's liberation movement. The crushing of the 5 June uprising was carried out in an atmosphere of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism that the shah and the imperialists had created. Tens of thousands of Iranians were killed, wounded, and thrown into prisons where they died of torture.

Essentially Richard Helms, the former CIA director who was the U.S. ambassador in Iran at that time, led the savage suppression. However, they were unable to stifle the liberation movement completely, and 15 years later Iran's national forces joined in a common struggle and succeeded in overthrowing the shah's regime and in ending imperialist authoritativeness.

The path of independent progress and fundamental reforms to the benefit of the toiling masses for creating a society of social justice was thus opened for Iran. But Iran's rightist circles, namely, the pro-Western big bourgeoisie, the large landlords, and the conservative clergymen, were in no way involved in this. The representatives of these circles, who during the past 2 years have strengthened their positions, have succeeded in spreading discord among the national forces that participated in overthrowing the monarchy. The rightist circles, supported by imperialist governments, have now started persecuting Iran's democratic forces. Especially strong blows have been inflicted on the Tudeh Party of Iran, which is the most revolutionary segment of the Iranian people and the leader of the working class and which was also the largest target of persecution during the shah's despotic and oppressive regime. Parallel with this, calumnious propaganda against the Soviet Union has started in Iran and an atmosphere of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, like that which prevailed in Iran on the eve of 5 June, has been revived in your country.

The leaders of the seven major capitalist countries who participated in the Williamsburg summit expressed satisfaction with this atmosphere in Iran. They also expressed the hope that the anti-Soviet propaganda in Iran will expand further so that pro-Western circles can enjoy more freedom of action. The participants in the Williamsburg summit stressed their interest in expanding their cooperation with Iran's rightist circles in the re-establishment of the domination of Western monopolies in order to inflict oppression on the workers and to plunder your country's natural resources. This is the nature of the agreement that the leaders of the seven imperialist countries reached on Iran last week at the Williamsburg summit.

Dear listeners, I thank you for your attention, and I greet you until my next talk. I wish you steadfastness and success.

IZVESTIYA'S KUDRYAVTSEV HITS U.S. 'MILITARISM'

PM011330 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Political Observer's Opinion" by Vladimir Kudryavtsev: "Where There Is a Spider, There Is a Web"]

[Excerpts] So goes the wise Oriental proverb. So it happens in life, too. And if you do not pay attention to this folk wisdom, you will inevitably end up in the web. But this is, so to speak, an introduction, and the main part is yet to come.

Life proves at each step that the entire foreign policy of the present U.S. Administration is imbued with and steeped in anti-Sovietism. This applies to diplomacy, to trade and economic relations, and -- of course -- to the military aspects. Furthermore, the authors of this policy make no secret of their fierce anti-Sovietism. They do not deliver a single speech without venting slanders against the Soviet Union, its foreign policy, or its domestic life. U.S. President R. Reagan threw a kind of barb by declaring that the Soviet Union is supposedly the "center of evil" and that the United States is engaged in a "crusade" against it. This is not just a political assessment of the USSR's position, but a religious and philosophical sermon meant, not so much for diplomats, as for the ordinary average people.

When the U.S. press, or U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, or highly placed subordinates of his from the Pentagon speak about U.S. "defense" or armaments, they make no secret of the fact that the Soviet Union is the target of all those missiles and aircraft, tanks, and bombs. Furthermore, they speak cynically of what parts of the Soviet state must be targets for a U.S. nuclear strike.

When the United States and its allies hold military maneuvers, they do so in regions which, from their viewpoint, could be bridgeheads for attacking the USSR. Such will be the character of the impending maneuvers of armed forces from NATO countries headed, of course, by the United States, to be held in eastern Turkey in regions bordering on the Soviet Union. And how many such -- let us be frank -- provocative measures are planned and executed by the Pentagon in just one year!

And so, the spider of U.S. militarism is quite actively preparing for aggression, making no secret of its intended target. It is only the might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community that holds back the warmongers. "In the meantime," the U.S. Administration is targeting its super aggressive policy against the "small fry," mainly developing countries. But even this has more distant targets. This policy includes in particular, so to speak, geographical and political preparation for aggression against the Soviet state. This can be seen in the proclamations that regions which are many thousands of kilometers away from the United States are "regions of vital U.S. interests," the establishment of military bases for different purposes on foreign territories, the deployment of heavy arms and ammunition dumps for the "Rapid Depoyment Forces" on the very same foreign territories, and the setting up of an espionage network as close a possible to the Soviet Union's borders.

All these military and political maneuvers, as I have already noted, are given a religious and philosophical formulation in the White House. Both the essence and the form of the aggressive policy of anti-Sovietism are contrary to the interests of those countries on which Washington is bearing down. If we think a little more deeply, it becomes clear that the U.S. ruling circles' anti-Sovietism is objectively aimed against the independence of developing countries (and this, furthermore, also applies to a certain extent to the U.S. allies in NATO and to Japan), against the autonomy of their policies, and against their legitimate right to inviolability of territories and frontiers. Thus, in U.S. hands the policy of anti-Sovietism is at the same time a policy of military, ideological, and even psychological enslavement of all countries and an attempt to totally isolate the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

It is obvious that all this comprises the vain dreams of U.S. ruling circles which underestimate the role played in the international arena by even so powerful a movement as the Nonaligned Movement. But facts remain facts. The U.S. rulers have organically linked the doctrine of anti-Sovietism with the doctrine of struggle against everything independent of, and not succumbing to, the mad standards elaborated in the U.S. war preparation centers. It is no accident, that the United States has only to raise some noise in any part of the world about the growing "Soviet threat" for this noise to be immediately followed up by practical actions on the part of the U.S. Administration against the independence of countries in that part of the world.

Take, for example, the U.S. position toward Central American countries. U.S. propaganda, obedient to President Reagan's conductor's baton (his Miami statement), has raised an unprecendented howl against the Soviet Union and especially against Cuba, falsely accusing them of threatening the independence...of no more and no fewer than 15 Central and South American countries. A figure that is backed by absolutely nothing at all, simply plucked out of the air. What does this mean? It means that the "independence" of these countries allegedly and immediately needs speedy protection -- diplomatic and military -- from the United States. In other world, an outburst of anti-Sovietism in the Caribbean and in Latin America as a whole provides the signal for hardening the U.S. aggressive policy in that region.

As many examples as you want can be cited to show that outbursts of anti-Sovietism by the U.S. ruling circles always precede the application of the doctrine of diktat toward independent countries in different parts of the world whose state system has nothing in common with the Soviet system. They offer incontrovertible proof that anti-Sovietism is, so to speak, a multiple-warhead missile. It is targeted on progress and its carriers. The American spider, while preparing for aggression, is spinning webs which may capture those who fail to see anti-Sovietism as a threat against the forces of progress as a whole.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION PLANS FOR NAVAL EXPANSION

LD031513 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1025 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, 3 June (TASS) -- In an attempt to achieve global "supremacy on the seas" the U.S. Administration is implementing a major program to expand and modernize the U.S. Navy. President R. Reagan has sent a letter to Congress announcing that the administration plans to build 20 new warships, including 9 modern submarines, in the course of 2 years. In particular, two Trident nuclear submarines and seven atomic submarines of the Los Angeles class will be built. In his letter, Reagan pointed out that the reinforcement of the U.S. Navy with these vessels would be "clearly beneficial" to the United States. The new warships and submarines, he stressed, will be "less vulnerable" compared with existing ones.

The unprecedented build-up in the Navy is, as we know, one of the principal components in the general militaristic schemes of the administration and its program to "rearm" America, which will cost the taxpayer a total in excess of two trillion dollars. By 1990 Washington plans to increase the strength of the U.S. Navy by 150 combat units, which will increase the total number of warships and submarines to 600.

SENATOR KENNEDY CALLS FOR NUCLEAR ARMS FREEZE

LD051816 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] New York June 5 TASS -- Senator Edward Kennedy, a prominent American political figure, called for an immediate freeze on the nuclear arsenals of the USA and the USSR.

Speaking at Brown University in the city of Providence (Rhode Island), he said that such a step should be followed by a gradual reduction of nuclear weapons stocks, which he described as the best defense from the threat of nuclear war.

The Senator has condemned the campaign of slanders launched by the White House against the movement for a nuclear freeze in the USA. We are witnessing a revival of the McCarthyist tactics, he said, when all different-minded people are branded as enemies of America, when those who declare for a freeze on nuclear arsenals are pictured as fooled victims of deception. Support for the idea of a nuclear arms freeze, does not mean that those who advocate it wish a weakening of America, E. Kennedy pointed out.

The point is that the whipping up of the arms race undermines the economy and does serious damage to the United States itself. One shall not forget that the notion "national security" of the USA includes not only the size of missiles, but also the general state of the American society. Senator Kennedy called for putting a stop to the squandering of money for the creation of first-strike weapons, but instead spending these funds on the construction of schools and colleges for the American children.

U.S. ECONOMIC ADVISOR WARNS AGAINST DEFICITS

LD070723 Moscow TASS in English 0651 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Washington June 7 TASS -- The deficit in the United States federal budget will fatally affect the future American economy and may lead to another wave of unemployment earlier next year, Martin Feldstein, the United States President's economic affairs adviser, said yesterday speaking at the stock exchange.

This warning has something in common with the criticism of the United States, voiced at the meeting of the heads of the seven major capitalist countries in Williamsburg. It will be recalled that Washington was blamed for the economic upheavals in the West.

The gigantic deficit in the United States federal budget, which has a tendency of further growing, Feldstein said specifically, will make a negative impact on the American economy in the coming five years. In the current fiscal year this deficit is 200,000 million dollars. As a result the bank rates remain at their former level which determines a further recession in a number of branches of industry, above all, in the building industry.

Feldstein said that the increase in the money circulation in the United States is a serious problem. Artificial strengthening of the position of the dollar will unfavourably affect the currencies of other countries.

COMPARISON OF BAYBAKOV TALKS WITH CANADA'S REGAN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 June carries in its first edition on page 4 a TASS report on Canadian Minister Gerald Regan's 3 June talks with Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Nikol Baybakov. The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow TASS version published in the 6 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 3, adding the following information: "Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology G.I. Marchuk was also present at the talks. In the course of the talks, questions of further developing trade and economic ties and extending scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Canada were discussed."

FURTHER COMMENT ON MPR DEPORTATION OF CHINESE

LD032038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] We draw your attention to a commentary of a Mongolian newspaper. The HODOLMOR newspaper has published a commentary entitled "An Unseemly Venture," which says in particular: With the aim of creating additional conditions for the efficient implementation of national economy tasks in the country, work is now being conducted for the maximum use of available labor resources. Within the framework of these measures both Mongolian citizens and foreigners who are permanently resident in the country, including Chinese immigrants capable of working, are being drawn to socially useful work.

As is known, out of the number of Chinese citizens living in the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], only a small section is more or less permanently employed in production and seasonal construction work, while the overwhelming majority avoids socially useful labor and lives on income not derived from labor. So it was proposed that a certain number of the Chinese immigrants transfer to work in one of the aymags [regions] in the north of the country which has favorable climatic conditions. Those who arrive are provided with housing and work. If they wish, they may have personal private plots in areas which have been set aside for this.

However, the Chinese immigrants refused the work proposed to them. More than this, many of them demonstratively declared a wish to leave Mongolia. In recent days Western mass media have started to circulate slanderous fabrications in connection with the measures taken by the Mongolian side for organizing work for Chinese citizens living permanently in the MPR. Referring to Beijing sources, the bourgeois news organs are reporting that, supposedly, Mongolian authorities are forcibly resettling Chinese immigrants into desert regions and are somehow forcibly expelling from Mongolian boundaries in mass numbers those who do not wish to resettle.

All of this does not correspond to reality. The question of the departure of Chinese citizens from Mongolia to the homeland is their own personal matter. The Mongolian authorities have never placed obstacles in the way concerning the return to the homeland of any of the Chinese citizens living in the MPR. This is also the case in this instance. The departure of Chinese citizens refusing to work in the MPR and having expressed a wish to leave its territory is formalized on an exclusively voluntary basis by the competent Mongolian authorities and the Chinese Embassy in the MPR.

The attempt to distort the true situation of things by whomsoever it might be inspired is, to put it mildly, an unseemly venture which has the aim of putting an obstacle in the way of the normalization of Mongolian-Chinese relations. The departure of Chinese immigrants for the homeland is considered by the Mongolian side merely a manifestation of their wish not to be occupied in socially useful labor in the MPR, the newspaper writes in conclusion.

PRAVDA REPORTS TSEDENBAL-MISHIN MEETING

PM010905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Congress Concluded Work"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 May -- The 18th Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Congress concluded its work here today. Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, and other Mongolian leaders participated.

Yu. Tsedenbal received the Komsomol delegation headed by V.M. Mishin. The meeting took place in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

JAPANESE SIGNING OF WILLIAMSBURG STATEMENT VIEWED

LD061801 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Wasuke Miyake, director of the Culture and Information Department of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, when asked about his attitude to the TASS commentary criticizing the approach taken by Prime Minister Nakasone at the Williamsburg meeting to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, said at a press conference in Tokyo that he had not read it but thought that the commentary belied a misunderstanding of the position of Japan, which was following a purely defensive policy and did not pose any threat to other countries.

Leaving aside Mr Miyake's evaluation of the commentary which he hasn't read, let us turn to the second part of his statement. What can be said about Japan's "defensive policy?" How peaceful is it towards other countries, in particular, the Soviet Union?

Wasn't it Prime Minister Nakasone who promised President Reagan to turn Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and a "shield" for the American nuclear "spear" aimed at the Soviet Union and, moreover, isn't he taking proper practical steps to that end? Hasn't he promised to block international straits in the Far East, cutting the way of the Soviet Pacific Fleet? Hasn't he decided to push out the limits of Japan's "defences" up to 1,000 miles from the Japanese shores, arbitrarily extending them into the territory of neighboring countries and thus outraging and worrying people there who have not forgotten how the Japanese militarists "defended" them in the Second World War?

How else can one view Nakasone's statement about the "common fate" of Japan and the United States than Tokyo's subscribing to the strategic goals of the United States, which are most dangerous to world peace, as the U.S. leader is now calling openly for nuclear war against the USSR and other socialist countries?

In Williamsburg the Japanese premier preached the idea of "monolithic unity" of the Western countries and "the global responsibility of NATO," one of whose partners he considers Japan. In other words, he acted as a lobbyist for the U.S. President, who is cobbling together a military coalition in order to carry through Washington's military-strategic plans. Small wonder that Masayoshi Fumoto, Japan's former military attache in Moscow, compares in today's ASAHI the signing of the joint statement of the "Seven" by Japan to the signing of the anti-Soviet "tripartite pact" by the Axis power, the pact which led Japan to war and catastrophe.

But while the Japanese foreign policy establishment does not realise the dangers involved in the course into which Japan is being pushed (Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, for instance, even stated his government's readiness further "to cool relations" with the USSR), Japan's public at large is perfectly aware of them and believes this course to be dangerous to world peace and to Japan in particular. The journal ECONOMISUTO gives a sensible piece of advice in an article entitled "Japan's Erroneous Diplomacy": The international situation should be re-evaluated from an independent point of view and a turn should be made from the policy of runaway military buildup to vigorous efforts for disarmament. Will this piece of advice be heeded by Tokyo?

CONTINUING STUDENT UNREST IN SEOUL NOTED

LD040916 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 4 Jun 83

["Demand for Changes" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 4 TASS -- Student unrest in Seoul is in its second month. Students boycott classes, organise mass rallies and demonstrations, distribute leaflets. The authorities, alarmed by the scale of the disturbances, stake as always in such cases on repressions, Vyacheslav Razuvayev writes in PRAVDA.

Broad discontent is generated not only by material deprivations linked to the growth of unemployment, prices, and taxes, but also by the atmosphere of anti-communist hysteria and war psychosis prevailing in the country, and the apparent unwillingness of the authorities to work for the solution of the problem of North-South reunification, the commentary points out. As a result, opposition to the Chon Tu-hwan regime goes on unabated. The wave of anti-government actions by Seoul students is another evidence of that. Students at their meetings on these days demand an end to terror, release of all political prisoners, and democratic reforms.

The developments in South Korea convincingly show that repressions and terror cannot stop the growth of forces which are opposed to the dictatorial regime, which are in favour of democratic changes and solution of Korea's problems by its people, in a democratic way.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS DPRK 23-31 MAY

PM061240 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by A.A. Shumeyko, second secretary of the CPSU Voronezh Obkom, visited the DPRK 23-31 May and acquainted itself with the WPK's experience in work in the leadership of the chemical industry's development.

The delegation was received by Hyon Mu-kwang, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

U.S. BASES AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PHILIPPINES

PRAVDA on Philippine Opposition

PM070758 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Leonid Kuznetsov "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Presence"]

[Text] The American-Philippine talks on reviewing agreements on U.S. military bases have ended in Manila after nearly 2 months. The American side made the greatest possible efforts to consolidate these Pentagon outposts, since Washington attaches great significance to the bases in the Philippines. It regards them as a lever for achieving its hegemonist goals and maintaining tension in Southeast Asia.

The talks began with obvious attempts by the American delegation, which was headed by the U.S. ambassador to Manila, to dictate terms. But these tactics met with resistance from the Philippine side. Manila's position is explained largely by the fact that the political situation in the country has changed in recent years. The antiwar movement is gathering speed. This year a coalition was created in opposition to the American military bases, uniting representatives of various political forces and parties and various social groups and strata. Representatives of this coalition state that the American bases encroach on the country's sovereignty and that their presence could entail unforeseen, catastrophic consequences. Alarming reports have appeared in the press recently to the effect that there are nuclear weapons at the Subic Bay Naval Base and the Clark Field Air Base. This is arousing among Filipinos great fears of becoming involved in military adventures.

That is why, by the efforts of the U.S. mass media, a campaign was launched, whose organizers tried to convince Filipinos that the bases are a...stimulus to economic development. For instance, promises to increase payment for the "maintenance of the bases" were given all kinds of publicity. Indeed, it is enshrined in the memorandum adopted at the talks that from next year the United States will almost double the "compensation package" -- from $500 million to $900 million. But the lion's share of the promised sum will be granted in the form of military aid. Moreover, Washington is forcing Manila to change considerably the exchange rate of the Philippine peso against the American dollar, which will inevitably lead to the automatic "erosion" of the increase.

So the United States managed to ensure that the military bases in the Philippines remain, with no radical changes in their status. However, the pitch of the antiwar movement in the country and the movement against the American military presence indicates that the Filipinos do not want to remain hostages to the Pentagon.

Atmosphere of 'Total Secrecy'

LD022309 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Manila June 1 TASS -- An agreement that retains Washington's virtually unlimited possibilities to use the American strategic military bases in the Philippines at least to the year 1989 was signed by representatives of the United States and the Philippines here today.

Under the agreement the United States Administration assumed the obligation to almost double its "compensation" for the use of the bases during the forthcoming five-year period -- up to 900 million dollars, mostly in the form of military supplies to the Philippines and also of granting easy-term credits for the purchase of American arms and equipment to the total sum of 425 million dollars. At the same time Washington actually rejected the demand of the Philippines which was trying to secure concrete guarantees of its sovereignty over the bases.

The United States consented only to the establishment of a joint committee to "study outstanding issues" and to the introduction of insignificant supplements to the official text of the agreement which did not affect the essence of the American military presence in the Philippines. Washington retained the right of "unrestricted use" of the big military installations in the Philippines for the holding of combat operations by the United States Armed Forces, including the units of strategic aviation, the 7th U.S. Fleet and also more than 14,000 American servicemen stationed there.

On the insistence of the American side the concluding stage of the talks on the bases was held in an atmosphere of total secrecy. The date of the signing of the agreement was announced virtually on the eve. These measures of precaution, it is reported, were taken with the aim of avoiding large-scale protests by the Philippine public. But soon after the signing of the agreement a demonstration was held in front of the United States Embassy in Manila to protest against the American military presence in the Philippines and U.S. interference in the country's internal affairs.

'STARFISH-83' EXERCISES OPEN IN SOUTH CHINA SEA

LD031049 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Singapore June 3 TASS -- Military exercises codenamed "Starfish-83" opened in the South China Sea. Taking part in the exercises are the member countries of five-party agreement -- Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore. Joint operations of naval and air force units for combatting submarines are drilled during the exercises.

LAOS' SIPASEUT STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM301541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Moscow Stopover"]

[Text] On 26 May Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, stopped over in Moscow on his way to Mongolia on an official visit. At the airport he was met by M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials, and also by K. Douangthongla, Lao ambassador to the USSR, and L. Khashbat, Mongolian charge d'affaires in the USSR.

PRAVDA REPORTS JARUZELSKI PZPR PLENUM SPEECH

PM061037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "W. Jaruzelski's Speech at PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jun -- PAP has issued the text of the concluding speech by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the 31 May PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

W. Jaruzelski stated that 5 months have elapsed since the suspension of martial law. Positive processes have determined the main content of these months. The most dramatic times are behind us, the most difficult are ahead. Great efforts and much time are still needed to achieve complete normalization.

Obvious class motives, he said, prevail in the policy of reactionary Western currents toward Poland and Polish events. The interests of American imperialism in particular are met by the prolonging of the Polish crisis and the kindling in our country of conflicts which are used as material for the antisocialist crusade in the "cold war" spirit. This is thus a vile economic, political and psychological war against Poland's vital interests.

We have shown that we will not yield to threats or pressure. The West must take note of this once and for all. However, neither have we ever abandoned our readiness for the normalization of relations on the basis of equality and the service of peace with any state which itself shows the desire for this.

Excluding the possibility of playing the "Polish card" for "cold war" purposes, W. Jaruzelski went on, we orient ourselves toward the gradual restoration of Poland's activeness within the framework of coordinated actions by the socialist countries. We support the Soviet initiatives opposing the U.S. madness in the arms sphere -- well weighed proposals which accord with the principles of equality and identical security.

We are in full solidarity with our allies in the adoption of the defensive measures required as a result of the situation imposed by militarist forces. We are not acting in isolation. The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries approach our problems and difficulties with good will and understanding.

We maintain close relations with the fraternal CPSU. There is much evidence of its confidence in us, its sharing in our difficulties and its help in need.

There have recently been contacts, meetings, talks, and a useful exchange of experience. A delegation of our party's Central Committee Secretariat ended a visit to the USSR the other day. A delegation of Soviet economic figures will arrive in Poland in the next few days with the aim of further widening the cooperation front and gaining familiarity with the achievements of our economic reform.

Poland's place in Europe and the world, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary stressed, has been determined unambiguously and firmly; we are a socialist state fulfilling its political, economic and defense tasks within the framework of coalition unity in the Warsaw Pact and partnership cooperation in CEMA. On the Polish side, the main guarantee of the inviolability of that historic choice has been and remains our party. It combines a sense of its responsibility for the implementation of the interests of the working class and the Polish people and for the sovereign, secure existence of the socialist state with a sense of responsibility for the cause of socialism and peace. In essence this is one and the same responsibility.

The results hitherto achieved in the sphere of stabilization are only the first stage of a difficult path. The question of when the crisis will be fully overcome and what price we will pay for this has yet to be resolved. We seek to shorten that time while limiting the cost. The idea is to make haste sensibly.

When our opponents were on the offensive they asserted that the crisis is universal. They strove to discredit entirely the party and socialism. Now they declare that the crisis was not as profound as the party claims. In their opinion it only became a major crisis after 13 December. They hate that date because of the fact that we, ourselves resolved the question of defending socialism, which deprived them of the argument of the imaginary lack of independence and lack of sovereignty of our actions. Our opponents are fulfilling other people's instructions. They cooperate with forces which would like to turn Poland into an instrument in the global struggle against socialism.

We do not deny responsibility for the sources and causes of the crisis, which are associated with errors in policy in the pre-August period, but nobody can relieve counterrevolutionary extremist forces of the responsibility for the sharp exacerbation and deepening of the crisis, for anarchosyndicalist adventurism, and for the derangement of state and economic structures in the period when the policy of the party and the people's power -- above all the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress -- created the conditions for agreement.

The correlation of forces is different now. This indicates that the main thrust of our offensive is correct. We will follow it to the end, to the complete social isolation of political adventurists.

Our aim invariably remains a strong, viable, and just state, drawing strength from the genuinely diverse forms of socialist democracy and capable -- thanks to its strength, flexibility and authority -- of implementing and developing that democracy and defending it against a return of anarchy. We expect the law now being prepared on people's councils and territorial self-administration, for which the draft is in the final stage of discussion, to be an important step along this path, while party members will be the most effective guarantee and prop in the implementation of these democratic, socialist tasks.

The party seeks to extend the platform of cooperation between all patriotic social forces and to promote their collaboration. It is not a matter of everyone's speaking with one voice, it is a matter of a common goal and of each voice -- imbued with civic responsibility -- resounding with sincere concern for the country's real benefit. That, in short, is the essence, the philosophy of consensus.

Our concept of national consolidation has clearly defined foundations and accurately drawn limits. The foundations are the recognition of the system, in particular the principle of social ownership, the priority of the workers' interests, and the party's leading role, and the recognition of alliances and other achievements of Polish defense and foreign policy. The limits are the line dividing criticism arising from patriotic motives from empty denial, freedom of convictions from incitement, anarchy, and hostility, the utilization of civil rights from their abuse for destructive purposes. We grudge no effort to win people's confidence -- but not at any price. The principles of socialist and the higher interests of socialist Poland cannot be the price.

W. Jaruzelski went on to characterize relations between the state and the church.

The PZPR Central Committee first secretary said that the party has now undergone and is undergoing a major test of its execution of its leading role. The party is finding itself, gaining strength, regaining initiative.

The Accountability Programtic Campaign was a review of its condition. Positive shifts are evident, but in comparison with the tasks they are not enough.

Speaking of the party's role in society, W. Jaruzelski noted that it must influence society, its consciousness, the state, and the economy. The criteria of the effectiveness of its actions should be evaluated on the basis of how far it is capable of bringing the masses with it.

We have more and more opportunities for such actions within the framework of the patriotic movement for national rebirth, the trade unions, self-determination, and public organizations. In a word, we must be present everywhere -- actively and effectively present, W. Jaruzelski stated.

SOVIET PRESIDIUM, SFRY'S SPILJAK EXCHANGE CABLES

PM070904 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to M. Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, expressing cordial congratulations and wishes for success on his election to that post. In a reply telegram M. Spiljak expressed cordial gratitude for the congratulations and best wishes. The telegrams express confidence that the all-round cooperation and friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia will continue to develop successfully in the interests of the two countries' peoples and for the sake of peace and socialism.

CROATIAN DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

AU061342 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 May 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "The Visit by the Delegation From Croatia"]

[Text] A delegation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Croatia (SFRY), headed by A. Markovic, Executive Council president, visited the Ukraine from 23 to 26 May at the invitation of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers. The delegation was received at the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers and held talks on the problems of further strengthening friendly links and of expanding mutually beneficial cooperation.

While in Kiev, the guests visited the Extra Hard Materials Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences to familiarize themselves with the achievements of scientists in the field of developing and applying synthetic materials. At the 25th CPSU Congress sovkhoz-combine in Obukhovskiy Rayon, they inquired about the experience in cattle fattening on the industrial basis.

The delegation members visited Kharkov. A conversation was held at the Oblispolkom headquarters. At the V.I. Lenin heavy electric machines plant, the guests familiarized themselves with production and the working and living conditions of the workers. The envoys of the SR of Croatia spent 2 days in Moscow. They visited V.I. Lenin's apartment-museum at the Kremlin and toured places of interest in the Soviet capital city.

The members of the Croatian delegation paid a visit to N.V. Talyzin, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and had a conversation with N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade.

M.S. Pichuzhkin, Ukrainian Council of Ministers permanent representative to the USSR Council of Ministers, gave a dinner in honor of the guests.

In a conversation with a RATAU correspondent, A. Markovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Croatia, said that the friendship binding the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union was strengthening year after year. During our visit to the Soviet Union, we have been accorded attention and friendly solicitude. Only friends with many things in common are received in such a way. Kiev has again impressed me very much, A. Markovic said. Each time I visit here, I can see how this ancient city is becoming more beautiful.

On 28 May, the delegation from the SR of Croatia left for home. It was seen off by S.I. Gurenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; M.S. Pichushkin, Ukrainian Council of Ministers permanent representative to the USSR Council of Ministers; and M. Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

CASEY ADMITS CIA WRONG ABOUT 'ANTONOV CASE'

LD050447 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia June 4 TASS -- The Bulgarian Telegraph Agency has released a commentary on the recent statements of the CIA Director William Casey, who actually admitted that Bulgaria and Bulgarian citizens had nothing to do with the attempt on Pope John Paul the second in May 1981. According to the Western press, William Clark, the U.S. President's national security adviser, has agreed with Casey's view.

Having made Casey's admission public, the commentary stresses, certain circles in the West are trying to convince the world public that the CIA is an objective organization willing to revise its opinion when the truth has been established. One can hardly imagine, however, that the agency, which has no peer in organizing provocative campaigns, has given up a political provocation aimed against Bulgaria and other countries of the socialist community.

The world at large has learned convincing arguments exposing the machinations of CIA agents and their henchmen in Italy, and this alone can explain the volte-face in statements of the leaders of that subversive organisation that may seem strange at first sight. It is an open secret that the investigation into the case of Bulgarian citizen S. Antonov is in a hopeless impasse. The noisy anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist campaign in the spirit of a "crusade" is faced with a scandalous failure, and the CIA has scurried to disassociate itself from its Italian colleagues. We can agree with the CIA leaders, although for totally opposite reasons, only on one point: It is the right time now to draw a line under the "Antonov case" the commentary stresses.

PRAVDA NOTES FRG POLITICIANS' ROMANIAN VISITS

PM031331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception Held"]

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Jun -- Following Christian Social Union Chairman F.J. Strauss, FRG Foreign Minister H.D. Genscher has arrived here. He was received by Romanian President N. Ceausescu.

According to Romanian press reports, the mutual wish was expressed to expand ties between the two countries, trade turnover, and cooperation in the spheres of production, science, technology, and culture.

FINLAND'S KOIVISTO IN MOSCOW FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Airport Ceremony

LD061103 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 6 (TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

President Mauno Koivisto, Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa and other high-ranking guests accompanying him were welcomed at Vnukovo Airport by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister of the USSR; Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The president of the Republic of Finland was also welcomed by Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Alexey Vatchenko, Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Yuriy Marchuk and Nikolay Talyzin, Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Tenghiz Menteshashvili, Soviet ministers, the USSR's Ambassador to Finland Vladimir Sobolev, and other officials.

The welcoming party included Finland's Ambassador to the USSR Aarno-Eino Karhilo. The president was greeted by representatives of Moscow's working people.

At the airport, the state flags of the Republic of Finland and the Soviet Union were hoisted and a guard of honour formed. The state anthems were played.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Mauno Koivisto reviewed the guard of honour. Soviet soldiers made a march past. The high-ranking guests headed for the Kremlin.

In accordance with protocol, President Mauno Koivisto of Finland was officially met in the Kremlin by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov. He warmly welcomed the president of Finland and officials accompanying him: Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, Foreign Affairs Minister Paavo Vayrynen, Foreign Trade Minister Jermu Laine, and State Secretary of Finland's Foreign Ministry Matti Tuovinen.

The welcoming ceremony at the Kremlin was attended by Nikolay Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Ivan Arkhipov, and Nikolay Patolichev.

The state flags of Finland and the Soviet Union were hoisted at the residence of the Finnish president.

Following the official meeting in the Kremlin general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov had a brief conversation with President Mauno Koivisto of Finland.

Significance of Visit

LD061948 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Monday is the first day of the official visit to the Soviet Union by the president of the Finnish Republic, Mauno Koivisto. Our commentary has been prepared by Aleksandr Zholkver.

This visit has special significance for relations between the two countries. The Soviet Union and Finland have decided to extend their treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. The treaty was signed in 1948 and has not only stood the test of time but has become a key factor of peace and stability in the north of Europe. Over these 35 years Soviet-Finnish relations have become an example of the fruitfulness and effectiveness of the policy of peaceful coexistence. The Soviet Union and Finland are states with different social systems. In the past their relations sometimes went through difficult periods, but it is all the more significant that the two countries have managed to brush away past problems and have jointly paved the way for new truly neighborly ties.

An important factor of the neighborly ties is large-scale economic cooperation. In the past 5-year period trade between the two countries exceeded R12 billion; in the current 5-year period it is likely to hit the R20 billion mark. Both representatives of business interests and leading Finnish state figures, including the prime minister and the president himself, unanimously point to the exclusively great significance of stable economic ties with the Soviet Union, especially today when economic recession and mass unemployment in the capitalist world make large-scale and long-term orders a matter of vital importance, vital because they allow to ensure production and employment. It is not only the economic aspect of cooperation that matters, many people combine their efforts at such major projects as smelting complexes in Soviet Karelia and Finland. The two countries exchange advanced technologies to build nuclear-powered icebreakers. All this brings the two nations closer together and consolidates mutual trust.

The Soviet Union and Finland know well what war means. For that reason they have common interests in the issue of strengthening peace. The USSR supports Finland's proposal for making the north of Europe a nuclear-free zone. The Finnish president has voiced deep satisfaction that the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, stated a readiness to consider the question of substantial measures in Soviet territory that would help reinforce the non-nuclear status of northern Europe. The USSR and Finland favor continuing the process of easing international tensions, successfully completing the Madrid meeting, and furthering the cooperation between states that was launched at the Helsinki summit conference. And so, Soviet-Finnish cooperation serves not only the two countries but general peace. The Soviet people are confident, says the Soviet national daily PRAVDA, that the present visit to the USSR by the president of Finland will contribute largely to the great cause.

Finland's Sorsa on Relations

PM070949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the rubric "USSR-Finland": "High Assessment"]

[Text] The favorable development of Soviet-Finnish trade is the result of purposeful efforts by both sides, Finland's prime minister, Kalevi Sorsa, declared in an interview with the newspaper SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI.

He especially noted the mutually advantageous character of trade and economic ties between the Soviet Union and Finland, pointing out that at present the USSR accounts for 25 Percent of Finland's foreign trade turnover. "This is exceptionally advantageous for us," K. Sorsa stressed.

The high results which have been achieved, the prime minister went on, could have hardly been possible without the good political relations that have been established between the two countries. Lately, K. Sorsa remarked, attempts have been made to restrict the foreign trade ties between East and West for political motives. As far as we are concerned, there can be no talk of making such motives a barrier to trade development. On the contrary, since the signing of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, our political relations have only helped to strengthen bilateral trade and economic contacts.

Soviet-Finnish Talks Held

PM071126 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 83 Second Edition p 1

[TASS Report: "The Finnish President's Official Visit"]

[Text] Soviet-Finnish talks took place on 6 June in the Kremlin. The talks were attended on the Soviet side by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade; Comrade Sobolev, USSR ambassador in the Republic of Finland.

The talks were attended on the Finnish side by Koivisto, President of the Republic of Finland; Prime Minister K. Sorsa; Foreign Minister P. Vayrynen; Minister of Foreign Trade E. Laine; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Tuovinen; Karhilo, ambassador of the Republic of Finland in the Soviet Union.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, questions of the development of Soviet Finnish relations were considered. Significant attention was focused on the discussion of topical international problems. Both sides expressed deep satisfaction at the successful and dynamic development of relations between the Soviet Union and Finland based on the firm foundation of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1948. It was thanks to the treaty on Soviet-Finnish relations that the mutual trust, friendship, and broad, fruitful cooperation were firmly established. Both sides noted with satisfaction that an agreement has been reached between the Soviet Union and Finland to extend ahead of time the period of validity of the 1948 treaty for another 20-year period.

The provisions of the treaty, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, stated helped to create really equal and mutually advantageous relations of good-neighborliness and trust between the Soviet Union and Finland. The treaty has become an important factor in the guaranteeing of the security of Finland and the north-west border of the Soviet Union, of the strengthening of peace and stability in the north of Europe and on the continent as a whole.

The sides stressed that the extension of the treaty constitutes a major political event not only in Soviet-Finnish relations, but also on the international level, in the preservation and strengthening the all-European process of detente. This reflects the aspiration of the Soviet Union and Finland, and their peoples, to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation, and bears witness to the stability and strength of Soviet-Finnish relations, which do not depend on fluctuations in the international atmosphere.

There was an exchange of views regarding the future paths of development of commercial and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland. The sides in the talks were agreed that the development of large-scale commercial and economic ties between the Soviet Union and Finland are a good example of fruitful cooperation free of discrimination and artificial restrictions. This is effectively promoted by the long-term program for developing and deepening commercial, economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation in the period up to 1995.

As a supplement to that program, the agreement during the visit on the signing of a protocol on cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and food production will fill it out and give it new content. It was noted also that the deepening of mutual understanding and trust between the two countries is promoted by the well-developed contacts on the governmental and parliamentary levels and between public organizations.

During their discussion of urgent international problems, the sides in the talks expressed serious concern over the continuing exacerbation of the world situation. They underlined the need to step up and unite the efforts of all states with the aim of averting nuclear war and strengthening universal peace.

It was stressed on the Soviet side that a particular danger is posed by the beginning of preparations for the deployment of new American medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries. Comrade Andropov said in this connection that if the United States and its NATO partners persist in their intention to deploy Pershing II's and cruise missiles in the European zone, the Soviet Union will be forced to implement retaliatory measures of a defensive nature commensurate with the threat that will be created to the security of the USSR and its allies.

The Soviet Union and Finland regard as one of their most important tasks that of bringing international relations back onto the path of detente. The sides expressed willingness to do everything to promote the continuation of the process, begun at Helsinki, of strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe. They urged that the Madrid meeting be concluded as quickly as possible with positive results and the adoption of a decision to convene a conference on measures to strengthen confidence, security, and disarmament in Europe.

The sides in the talks exchanged views on the situation in northern Europe, declaring the need to maintain stability, and strengthen peace and security in the region. The Soviet side emphasized that in present conditions still greater urgency attaches to the Finnish proposal that northern Europe should become a nuclear-free zone.

In the course of the talks, the situation in a number of areas of the world which are giving serious cause for alarm was examined here, the conviction was expressed on both sides that settlement must be achieved by negotiation, without any kind of outside interference in the internal affairs of states. Comrade Andropov noted that in the Soviet Union, the peace loving policy of the Finnish Republic is much appreciated, as is its consistent course in favor of peace and detente. President Koivisto declared that Finland has great confidence in the consistent and farsighted foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

The sides came out in favor of the further development of cooperation and continuation of consultations between the Soviet Union and Finland on matters of mutual interest.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 7 June carries a similar report which adds the following names of those taking part in the talks:

["On the Soviet side: Aleksandrov, aide to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; Zamyatin, head of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department; Maltsev, USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister; Farafanov, head of the Scandinavian section at the USSR Foreign Ministry.

["On the Finnish side: Deputies of the Secretary of State of the Finnish Foreign Ministry E. Wihtol and K. Tornudd; head of the President's Chancellery Perttunen; Presidential Aide Karlinen; roving Ambassador of the Finnish Foreign Ministry Svomi; and the head of the Socialist Countries Bureau of the Finnish Foreign Ministry."]

Photo Session Given

LD061931 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1706 GMT on 6 June carried a video report on the Soviet-Finnish talks in the Kremlin, with the camera providing shots from left to right of Kuznetsov, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Andropov, Koivisto, Sorsa, and others posing for photographers in front of a conference table, cutting to shots from left to right of Kuznetsov, Tikhonov, Andropov, Gromyko, and Arkhipov sitting at a conference table opposite Sorsa, Koivisto, and other Finnish officials.

Kremlin Dinner Held

LD061702 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government gave a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace today in honour of President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto. He arrived in the USSR on an official visit.

Present at the dinner together with Soviet leaders were statesmen and politicians of Finland, representatives of the Finnish business circles.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 6 June carries a similar report which adds that the following Soviet officials attended the dinner:

["Present at the dinner on the Soviet side were Comrades Andropov, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers chairmen of USSR state committees and other officials."]

Speeches were delivered at the dinner by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Andropov and President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto. Their speeches were met with prolonged applause.

The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Andropov Dinner Speech

PM071103 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 83 Second Edition p 1, 3

[Text] Esteemed Mr President!

Esteemed Mrs Koivisto!

Esteemed Finnish guests!

Comrades!

I heartily welcome you, Mr President, and Madam Koivisto, the Prime Minister Mr Sorsa, all the statesmen and political leaders, as well as representatives of the business circles of friendly Finland who have arrived with the president.

The visit by the president of the Finnish Republic to the Soviet Union was marked by major actions to deepen cooperation between our countries.

Today, in the annals of Soviet-Finnish relations, was written a new and vivid page -- the protocol on extending the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland for the next 20-year period was signed.

For 35 years this treaty has served well the development of relations of good-neighborliness between our countries and has substantially facilitated peace in the north of Europe and in the European Continent as a whole. The new, already the third, pre-term extension of the treaty clearly speaks of the resolve of our states to further follow the tested course of friendship, mutual understanding, and cooperation.

The long-term program for the development and deepening of trade, and of economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation, spanning the period from the present to 1995, is being successfully fulfilled. It is well supplemented by the recently signed protocol on cooperation in the field of agriculture and the output of foodstuffs.

Thus, all can see that good-neighborliness and friendship between the USSR and Finland are not subject to flucuations in the international situation and are clearly directed into the future.

Soviet-Finnish relations are not to the liking of the exponents of aggravating international tension and the unbridled arms race, the preachers of the cult of the policy of strength; those who are eager to command other peoples, to scare them with the specter of the "Soviet threat." This is understandable. Our relations are indisputable evidence of the groundlessness of everything that the poisoners of the international atmosphere are trying to make the people believe.

The USSR and Finland are cooperating as fully equal partners. In no way do we interfere in each other's internal affairs; each side strictly observes his partner's sovereignty and respects his interests. We have established and are developing extensive economic ties that are really advantageous to both sides. We are cooperating quite well in the lofty cause of strengthening peace and international security.

So our traditional cooperation, which is strengthening with every year, is a convincing example of how successful and fruitful relations between states with different social systems and different ideologies can be. Not just peaceful and correct ties, but relations of real friendship, mutual respect, and mutual trust.

In this connection I want specially to underline the role played in the establishment, strengthening, and all-round development of friendly relations between our countries by such outstanding leaders as the President of the Finnish Republic Juho Kusti Paasikivi, Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, and now, by President Mauno Koivisto. A deep respect has formed here in the Soviet Union for these leaders of neighboring Finland as serious politicians, solid and honest partners, patriots of their homeland and people sincerely loyal to the cause of lasting peace. Hence their unquestionably high prestige in the international arena. Finland's foreign policy course -- the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line" -- is widely known and respected.

The Finland of today is an active participant in international life and we in the USSR value this role that it plays: its initiatives directed at strengthening peace, security, and cooperation of the peoples of Europe. Suffice it to recall in this connection Finland's proposal concerning the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe and the efforts of Finland's diplomacy at the Madrid meeting of 35 states.

The Soviet Union is not just sympathetic to the idea of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe, but is prepared to facilitate its creation. We would not only assume the commitment to respect the status of such a zone but also would be ready to study the question of similar measures, and substantial ones at that, concerning our own territory adjoining the zone and which would enhance the consolidation of its nuclear-free status. The Soviet Union also could discuss with the interested sides the question of giving nuclear-free status to the Baltic Sea.

The biggest threat to European security now is, of course, the intent to deploy American missiles in Western Europe, to turn its lands into a launching pad adjusted to deliver a nuclear strike at the Soviet Union and its allies. But we have already warned: If such a deployment begins, the USSR will take timely and effective measures in reply with a view both to the territories where the new American missiles will be located and to the territory of the United States itself. We are obliged to do this by concern for the security of the Soviet people and its friends.

But we would not want matters to go that far. We stand for a Europe free from the nuclear threat. We are prepared as before to reach agreement, as a beginning , on major reductions of nuclear arsenals in Europe on both sides. Only this must be an honest and equal accord. Let it not be demanded of us that the Soviet Union should remain defenseless with hundreds of nuclear missiles of NATO countries targeted at it and not having a reply deterring equivalent. If one keeps to the principle of equality and equal security, one can always reach agreement with us.

The USSR's foreign policy has no loftier purpose than peace, lasting peace in Europe and in the whole world. That is why we value so highly the policy of peace-loving states, of which Finland, naturally, is one.

Mr President, I think you will agree that our talks with you and the extension of the treaty of 1948 are not only a big step in the further development of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland but also a very useful contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and security in Europe.

Expressing gratitude to our guest for this visit, I propose a toast to the health of the President of Finland Mauno Koivisto and Madam Tellervo Koivisto, to the health of all the Finnish guests, to good-neighborliness and friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Finland, to lasting and just peace in Europe and the whole world.

7 June Itinerary

LD070955 Moscow TASS in English 0908 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- The president of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, today called at the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath there. By a minute's silence he honoured the memory of the founder of the Soviet state. The president of Finland arrived here yesterday on an official visit.

A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall. The president honoured the memory of the Soviet soldiers who laid down their lives in the struggle against fascism, and for the sake of lasting peace on earth.

On the same day the guest made a trip to the stellar city named after Brezhnev. He laid flowers at the monument to the pioneer of space research.

At the cosmonauts' training centre named after Gagarin, the president inspected the training complex of the transport ship "Soyuz" and the orbital station "Salyut," and the hydrolaboratory and went to the cosmonautics museum.

The guest was accompanied by Aleksey Vatchenko, the vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Nikolay Talyzin, the vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Chief Marshal of the Air Force Pavel Kutakhov, the deputy minister of defence of the USSR; and by other officials.

IZVESTIYA ON SWEDISH 'BALLYHOO' OVER SOVIET SUBS

PM061302 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by I. Andreyev under the rubric "Pertinent Notes": "How 'Sea Yarns' Originate"]

[Text] For over a month now the ballyhoo has been continuing in Sweden over the so-called report of the official commission for the study of foreign submarines' violations of Swedish territorial waters.

As has already been reported (See IZVESTIYA No 134 and 135), the Soviet side has resolutely denied the unfounded Swedish Government's protest blaming Soviet ships for the violations. The unfoundedness of these accusations has been stated authoritatively and categorically. At the same time the Soviet Government has expressed the hope that Sweden will conduct a second and objective investigation into all the circumstances of the case, and will call to task those responsible for supplying false information.

Yet to this day the official Swedish authorities have taken no steps to ascertain the truth. Moreover, the campaign which has been launched has assumed features whose emergence makes us seriously ask: Do those involved in this undertaking have even an elementary idea of the borderline between reality and fantasy?

We cannot overlook the fact that the stories which have appeared in the Swedish press are based to a considerable extent on the statements and utterances of the country's leading military figures -- General L. Ljung, the commander of the Armed Forces; Vice Admiral P. Rudberg, commander of the Navy; Vice Admiral B. Stefensson, chief of the defense staff; and other high-ranking Swedish military men. You only have to recall that after the publication of the Soviet reply L. Ljung gave an assurance that sooner or later the Swedish Navy would succeed in detaining the Soviet submarine in Swedish territorial waters!

Throughout the first 10 days of May, following the example of the naval authorities, people strenuously whipped up reports about "the hunt in the Sundsvall region for the submarine" -- known to be a "Soviet" one. When this also proved false, the falsifiers resorted to yet another act of provocation of a no less dubious nature. There became current in Sweden a phony story from across the Atlantic, whose authors ascribe to Soviet spokesmen, statements which in actual fact were never made and could not be made. In particular it was alleged that the Swedish policy of neutrality had been criticized in connection with the "problem" of Soviet submarines in the Baltic. This is nothing but an attempt to shift the blame. It is in the West, and in Stockholm itself, that voices are being heard not only for closer cooperation with NATO but also for not ruling out the country's joining that aggressive bloc. Thus the Swedish circles advocating the country's consistent pursuit of a policy of neutrality and seeking to preserve the positive part it plays in the international arena do indeed have grounds for concern.

At the same time it remains an open question to this day: Who stands behind the "submarine campaign" in Sweden and what circles are counting on deriving political capital from it? Some light is shed on the events of recent weeks by Pentagon chief C. Weinberger's statements, in a recent interview with the Norwegian newspaper AFTENPOSTEN, abounding in references to "an increase in Soviet military activity and the Soviet military presence in North Europe." With the aid of these hackneyed "arguments" the American is obviously trying to maintain an atmosphere of intimidation with the "Soviet military threat" and to justify the buildup of aggressive preparations on NATO's Scandinavian flank, to step up the campaign aimed at weakening and splitting the positions of the antiwar movement in the north European countries.

Weinberger's fabrications were taken up by Danish Prime Minister P. Schluter who, on the basis of the falsifications about the Soviet submarines, stated in unison with the U.S. secretary that the Soviet Union "is subjecting all Scandinavia to utterly immoderate and unnecessary pressure."

And what about Sweden, a country which is assigned a prominent place in this unseemly campaign of stories and provocative allegations? Some facts connected with "the submarine affair" help to acquire a better understanding of the mechanism of the anti-Soviet campaign which was inspired there.

Let us return to events of the recent past. Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme, addressing a foreign policy discussion in Parliament 16 March, accused the opposition Moderate Coalition Party of spreading false rumors about submarines for its own purposes back during the election campaign of the fall of 1982. He said that he shared the opinion voiced by the then Swedish Prime Minister T. Falldin that "the moderate coalitionists by their unsubstantiated statements on these important issues have weakened trust in the Swedish policy of neutrality."

Nonetheless, one of the leaders of the Moderate Coalition Party, C. Bildt, an old hand at insinuations of this kind, was included on the official commission. After its work had been completed in late April, C. Bildt noted with satisfaction that the report which had been prepared reproduces in full the specific proposals once formulated by his party. In other words, it reflected in solidarity with him, the view criticized in the statements made by T. Falldin and by O. Palme.

There is more to come. Bildt made a pilgrimage to Washington where he had meetings with a high-ranking Pentagon admiral and with representatives of U.S. military intelligence during which there was a discussion of "how Sweden should struggle against the Soviet submarines." Bildt's overseas trip was so provocative that the Swedish Government denounced his actions. The government's criticism was supported by former Foreign Ministers O. Ullsten and K. Soder.

It is regrettable that that country's responsible political circles are still unable to look into the "submarine story" and, returning to the soil of reality, to draw the correct conclusions.

SOVIET-CYPRIOT BILATERAL PEACE SYMPOSIUM HELD

Jovin Address

NC312016 Nicosia KHARAVYI in Greek 31 May 83 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] A bilateral symposium was held in Nicosia last Saturday that dealt with the topic "For Peace, Detente, Security, Nuclear Disarmament and Friendship Between the Peoples of Cyprus and the Soviet Union."

The symposium was addressed by Cypriot Foreign Ministry Director General Y. Iakovou and Soviet Ambassador Sergey Astavin. The primary rapporteurs at the symposium were Aleksandr Bovin, Political commentator of IZVESTIYA, and Panikos Paionidhis, secretary general of the Pan-Cypriot Peace Council.

The symposium particularly stressed the need to end the frenzied arms race, to consolidate detente and total disarmament, to activate the struggle for world peace, and to save mankind from nuclear destruction.

The symposium stressed its opposition to the installation of new nuclear missiles in Europe and its support for a demilitarized Balkans as well as for a peace zone in the Mediterranean. It also drew attention to the dangers stemming from the huge stockpiling of military materiels of mass destruction, which is placing mankind at the brink of a holocaust.

The symposium welcomed the manifestations of the West European peoples against the deployment of the "Pershing-II" and "cruise" missiles.

The conviction was expressed that the World Conference for Peace and Life and Against a Nuclear Disaster, which will convene in Prague on 21-26 June, will adopt decisions that will respond to the people's desires for peace and progress.

The symposium also welcomed the Soviet Union's peace-loving proposals and those made by the conference of the Warsaw Pact member-countries which was held in Prague in 1983. In addition, it criticized the policy of the warmongering circles of the U.S. Reagan administration, which is seeking military supremacy over the nations of the world.

The symposium addressed an appeal for full implementation of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act as well as for the success of the Madrid Conference, for which a special effort has been made by governments of nonaligned and neutral European countries, including Cyprus.

The symposium pointed out the dangers threatening Cyprus from the presence of the occupation and other foreign military forces, bases, and spy stations, and stood in favor of their complete withdrawal, the abolition of the bases, and for the total demilitarization of Cyprus. It welcomed the Peace March that will be held at Akrotiri, Limassol, on 12 June.

The symposium drew attention to the need to enlighten public opinion correctly and systematically to the dangers threatening mankind, and to the need for the adoption of measures -- at all levels -- for the safeguarding of world peace.

Finally, the symposium pointed out the very friendly relations existing between the peoples and governments of the two countries -- Cyprus and the Soviet Union -- and called for their further expansion and strengthening.

In his speech, IZVESTIYA political commentator Aleksandr Bovin criticized the U.S. President's policy, particularly that on the problems of war and peace.

Currently, the U.S. line is to achieve supremacy and to win a nuclear war. From the political point of view, this is very dangerous. If the Americans convince themselves that they can win a nuclear war, then they will probably embark on a war. This is precisely the dangerous point in the development of U.S. strategic thinking. The new concept about a limited strategic nuclear war is also very dangerous.

And even when President Reagan proposes some compromises in the question of missiles, he does so by taking into consideration only the U.S. interests and disregarding the Soviet interests completely.

The speaker gave the following two examples:

In the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, 70 percent of the Soviet nuclear force is considered land-based. The USSR has superiority in this area. The Americans have 70 percent of their corresponding force installed on submarines. Counting the warheads, the U.S. nuclear force is 2.5 times superior to that of the Soviet Union. The Washington proposal at the negotiations solely concerns the nuclear arms on land and not on submarines.

Another example -- European strategic arms: What does the United States propose? The "zero option." There should be neither Soviet nor U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. Initially it appears fair, all right. But what about the French and the British, who together possess 162 such missiles directed not against the United States but against the Soviet Union -- missiles that can strike Soviet territory. No Soviet statesman can fail to take this into consideration. But we say: You come and discuss this. The Soviet Union should have as many missiles as the British and the French have together. If they reduce them, we, too, will reduce them. They tell us: But you have more warheads. On 3 May, CPSU General Secretary Andropov said: All right. Let us reach agreement on this as well, and equate the two sides' nuclear warheads.

The SS-20 missiles have three warheads. The French missiles have one warhead and the British Polaris missiles have three warheads that are aimed at one target. They are not for multiple targets, like the SS-20 missiles, which hit three different targets. Thus, we agree that the other side can have three missiles to our one.

But the French and the English again say no. Why? They maintain that their own nuclear forces are independent. Of course, we answer them, independent or not, for us this is of no importance because they are aimed at the Soviet Union.

Finally, in connection with the Geneva talks, A. Bovin said:

The way things are, it is difficult to assess the prospects for the Geneva talks. If the West insists on its present attitude, not to take Soviet interests into consideration, it is doubtful an agreement can be achieved.

Despite the existing difficulties, the Soviet Union will continue the negotiations. We will propose new solutions, new versions. We hope the United States will become conscious of the situation and will think of the Soviet interests as well.

Bovin Grants Interview

NC052112 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 5 June 83

[Text] Dear Listeners, as has already been announced, a delegation representing Soviet public opinion recently visited Greece and Cyprus. It was headed by Aleksandr Bovin, a deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and well-known Soviet publicist for international affairs, as well as Vice Chairman of the Soviet Union-Greece Association. We met Bovin and asked him to reply to some questions. Listen to what he said:

We asked: What are your impressions from your trip?

It was a meeting of friends, Aleksandr Bovin said, a meeting of people whose common concern is the consolidation of peace, of people who assess almost identically the international situation. They consider it complex, contradictory, and dangerous, and for this reason they are trying to unite their forces in the struggle for the consolidation of peace. Such was the meaning of our meetings in Greece and Cyprus. We signed plans of cooperation between our associations of friendship, and of course this has substantive significance. However, the basic content of our visit was, I think, the encounter. Both during the crowded gathering of public opinion in Athens and during the Soviet-Cypriot symposium in Nicosia, opinions were exchanged and viewpoints were expressed in connection with what is currently taking place in the world. It was very interesting because nothing can supplant personal communication, direct contact.

Asked what issues were most often touched upon during his discussions and meetings in Greece and Cyprus, Alexandr Bovin replied: the principal issue was the issue of the Euromissiles; the prospects for Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and what will happen there; whether the Americans will or will not begin the deployment of their new missiles in Europe, and if they begin how will the Soviet Union react. These are the questions which worried our Greek and Cypriot interlocutors. This is natural, since everybody understands that the appearance of new U.S. missiles in Europe not only will not consolidate security, as the West claims but, on the contrary, may have serious consequences. As regards Cyprus, of course, the center of attention there is the Cyprus issue.

It was pleasant for us that the Cypriots highly appreciate the Soviet Union's position on this issue. As is well-known, our position is steadfast and consistent. The Soviet Union supports a united, independent, territorially integral, nonaligned Cyprus. We support the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island, the convening of a representative international conference under UN auspices. This position is approved by the Cypriots, who see in the Soviet Union a faithful and sure friend.

He was also asked what role the Soviet-Cypriot association plays in the Soviet citizens' movement for solidarity with the Cypriot peoples' struggle.

Bovin answered: I think this is a more general issue. We are living in such an era when public opinion is increasingly becoming a significant factor in international policy. Let us take the classic policy of the 19th century, the first 50 of the 20th century. The basic fact which determined the development of international relations was power, and up to now it has not lost its role. However, currently we observe the consolidation of a very serious tendency. The role of public opinion is becoming increasingly perceptible. It increasingly influences the position of governments. This is a positive tendency because public opinion is more sensitive to problems that worry humanity. The role of Soviet public opinion seen from this viewpoint and the role of such a mass organization like the Soviet-Cypriot association is an active one and we hope that our support, our solidarity will help the Cypriots in their just struggle.

We asked how he, a publicist of international affairs, would assess Greece's policy. He said: Judging from the position Greece occupies in the international arena, we can say that this country is conducting a pacific policy which is aimed at the maintenance of peace, and against the aggressive actions of imperialism. However, there are many shades. Let us take, for example, Greek-U.S. bases in Greece. However, up to this moment, as the state of affairs shows, the talks are not concerned with the elimination of the bases but with the change of the conditions for their exploitation. However, despite this Greece is a pacific factor. Its declarations on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and the conversion of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation are a constructive contribution to the struggle for peace.

I want to stress that in this struggle an active role is being played by Greek public opinion.

Asked about the significance and the results of his visit, Aleksandr Bovin replied: It is difficult to assess my own trip. As regards its composition our delegation was interesting. Metropolitan Sergey of Odessa, trade unionist personality Ludmila Turova and I, the representative of Soviet journalism, were included in the delegation. It seems to me that the composition of this delegation allowed us to study a large circle of interests. For example, Metropolitan Sergey communicated with religious personalities in Greece and Cyprus. Ludmila Turova had interesting meegings with trade unionist personalities. I visited Greek and Cypriots colleagues.

The things we did are not so many. However, this is a link in the overall development of relations. It seems to me that this is also useful and necessary for the further consolidation of relations between the friendship associations of our countries.

U.S., NATO PLANS 'CONTRARY' TO TURKISH INTERESTS

LD050845 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Commentary by Ihsan Mustafayev]

[Excerpt] The history of the relations between our respective countries has demonstrated and proven the fact that the cooperation between them has benefited both of them. The peoples of our countries are convinced of each other's goodwill and believe in it. Turkish public opinion has concluded on the basis of its own experience that the Soviet Union is following a consistently peaceful good-neighborly policy toward Turkey. Turkish leaders at the highest level have voiced this in their own statements. They have said that there is no danger from the Soviet Union, from the north, against Turkey. This fact has been attested to in Soviet-Turkish documents.

Nevertheless, dear listeners, there are forces that oppose the friendly, good-neighborly relations and cooperation between our two countries and have not laid aside their weapons. The tale of the Soviet threat that they continuously harp on is once again on their lips. Naturally, they cannot achieve their goals without fanning the flames of a military psychosis or without fabricating and reiterating the fable of the Soviet threat.

There is also another instance, dear listeners, as you are aware: Every time it becomes necessary to hitch Turkey to imperialist plans contrary to its own national interests, every time it becomes desirable to tie Turkey to NATO'S and the United States' highly dangerous plans in the Middle East, this hoary tale is dragged out and retold. Let us cite one example. Exercises and maneuvers by NATO forces are being held in eastern Anatolia, along the borders of the Soviet Union. The goal in these exercises is to repulse the attack from the north. As you are aware, General John Vessey, head of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, has also come to these maneuvers - but, it was said, he would be attending as an observer. In may view, it would be more apt, dear listeners, to use the term provocateur rather than observer. Let us cite another example. The Americans felt the need for airfields in locations close to the Soviet borders and they felt the need for airfields close to the regions where there is Arab oil. And where to place these? The best place is on Turkish territory. This automatically brings to mind a Black Sea region anecdote: A pollster in Paris was asking foreign visitors what the River Seine reminded them of. An American said it reminded him of the Mississippi, a German mentioned the Rhine and a Hungarian the Danube. When the Black Sea region man was asked the same question, he rolled his eyes, looked this way and that, and muttered: "Anchovies, anchovies."

The French pollster was mystified. For heaven's sake, he said, what is the connection, what brought anchovies to your mind? And the Black Sea man answered: Oy, Oy, Oy! They never left my mind!

The point of the story is this: When Turkish territory is mentioned, what do American militarists think of? Simple: Oil in the Arab east. That is right: Oil in the Arab east has never left their mind.

Progressive forces and progressive circles in Turkey are well aware of the dangers of Turkey's connection with America's and NATO's militarist plans. They know that the airfields built in Anatolia, along the borders of the Soviet and Arab countries, are contrary to Turkey's national interest as these airfields are in areas neighboring the Soviet Union and they are close to the Middle East -- an area proclaimed as a region of vital interest of the United States -- and the American militarists know very well that this move is not helpful to strengthening the good-neighborly relations and the atmosphere of reciprocal trust between these countries and Turkey. This naturally creates an atmosphere of suspicion in Turkey's relations with its neighbors, spoils these relations, causes these relations to deteriorate, puts a distance between the countries in question, and countries -- particularly those close to the places close to the Iranian Gulf [as heard] regard this with suspicion.

There is a further point, dear listeners: American militarists do not hide the fact that they will use these airfields for their Rapid Deployment Force -- they do, in fact, clearly state that they will. In other words, they do not hide the fact that they want to send it towards the Gulf, to the hotspots, that is, to the regions where American vital interests are in difficulties and they want to use these airfields for this purpose; they are openly saying so.

As for Turkey's vital interests, its national interests, these are of no concern of Washington. Washington does not bother itself with such inconsequential trivialities.

It is not for nothing, dear listeners, that Turkish papers are rightly saying that Turkey should not forget its national interests, that it should act on the basis of its national interests, in participating in such moves and in becoming a partner in such American plans. Nor is it possible to disagree with what is being said.

SPANISH ATTENDANCE IN NATO SESSION 'PERPLEXING'

LD070619 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 6 Jun 83

["Understandable Perplexity" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- The news that Spanish Defence Minister Narcis Serra attended the meetings of the NATO Military PLanning Committee, which ended in Brussels the other day, has provoked a host of commentaries in the Spanish press the general tenor of which can only be characterised as perplexity, IZVESTIYA's Madrid correspondent Vladimir Vernikov writes today.

According to the logic of Madrid observers, since the Socialist governmnet has publicly stated on more than one occasion that it has "frozen" Spanish integration into the NATO military wing, why then should the defense minister attend the proceedings of the Military Planning Committee, one of the highest bodies of the alliance?

Another reason for this public reaction has been supplied by the minister's announcement of the forthcoming participation of the Spanish Armed Forces in the joint military manoeuvres of NATO.

A movement for withdrawal from the Atlantic community and for the early holding of a referendum on the country's participation in the bloc, participation which threatens national interests, is gaining momentum in Spain, the correspondent notes.

TASS REPORTS START OF NATO EXERCISES IN FRG

LD070506 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Bonn June 6 TASS -- Large exercises of the NATO air forces codenamed "Central Enterprise-83" started today in the airspace over the FRG. As many as 1,200 bombers, fighter planes, and reconnaissance planes will be in the air every day in the period up to June 10. Methods of air strikes on land forces, as well as the tactic of dog-fights against the "enemy" are being drilled. Being used in the exercises are the latest war planes "Alfa-Jet", "Tornado", "Phantom", "F-15" and "F-16", "Jaguar", and "Harrier" with which the armies of the FRG, USA, Canada, Britain, and the Netherlands are equipped. The DDP news agency points out in this connection that during the exercises the level of noise will double over the FRG.

EEC WORRIED BY U.S. ECONOMIC 'AGGRESSION'

LD070602 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 6 Jun 83

["Worries of 'Smaller Europe'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- TASS commentator Valeriy Kostylev writes:

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in his address in the West German city of Mainz last Sunday that the Common Market was in "stagnation and disintegration." He called upon the "Ten" to formulate "clear European foreign and economic policies". "The lack of a common foreign policy will invite foreign influence," he stressed. Genscher's ideas are in fact nothing new. However, the latest statement of the West German foreign minister reflects Western Europe's unprecedented worry over the situation in the EEC and the aggressive steps taken by the U.S. against the community in the economic, monetary and financial fields.

Indeed, the situation in the Common Market is going from bad to worse: Last year the economic growth rate of the member countries dropped to 0.2 percent, inflation remains high, 10.5 percent. The army of "redundant people," the unemployed, has swollen to 12.3 million. The plight of the Community is further aggravated by Washington's policy towards its West European partners.

Acute trade differences, an "agricultural war," and protectionism threatening to erupt into a total economic confrontation are characteristic of transatlantic relations today. Trying to shift the burden of the consequences of the arms race and the ongoing crisis onto its allies, Washington is bringing ever stronger pressure to bear on the EEC member countries by artificially pushing up the dollar exchange rate, raising interest rates and seizing its partners' markets. Washington openly demands that the "Ten" renounce their common policy even on such matters as traditional trade in farm products, in particular, subsidies for exports. Washington tries to undercut the EEC positions by dumping its goods on the world market. However, to all appearances the Common Market leaders just did not dare at the Williamsburg meeting to present a "bill" to their partner for the sorry plight of their economies that is Washington's doing.

Time will show whether Genscher's address means the EEC members' readiness to do something or whether it was merely an emotional outpouring without any practical consequences.

U.S., ISRAEL MIDDLE EAST POLICY OBSERVED

LD062024 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] A year has passed since Israel launched its fifth extensive war in the Middle East in the last third of the century. On this occasion we have asked Pavel Demchenko, a PRAVDA Middle East specialist, to comment on the situation prevailing in the Middle East one year after the beginning of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. He wrote the following article:

The aggressors set themselves three main objectives: first, destroying the PLO; second, bringing Lebanon under their control; third and last, striking at Syria and removing its possibility of resisting imperialist-Zionist plots. Today it is natural that one should pose the following question: Has Israel fulfilled its objectives? What kind of future events might follow in the Middle East?

After a valiant resistance against the aggressors, the PLO and its detachments were obliged to leave Beirut, but the Palestinian resistance movement was not defeated. The PLO proved its ability to survive, and is now continuing the struggle to recover the unfulfilled rights of the Palestinian people. The Syrian forces also left Beirut, but they have brought their ranks together in the Al-Biqa' Valley. They have received new weapons, particularly anti-aircraft missiles, thus becoming a deterrent force against Israel. Furthermore, Damascus has unhesitatingly stood on its political positions and continues to defend the demand that the Israelis withdraw from all the lands they have occupied since 1967, including the Golan Heights. It also backs the struggle of the Palestinian people.

However, there are negative aspects, primarily the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement in mid-May. The two sides that signed it are clearly not on an equal footing: one of them, Israel, is acting from a position of strength and dictating its conditions; the other has been obliged to take into account the fact that a large part of its territory is under occupation and that the guns of the invaders are directed at its capital. It is rather difficult to believe that the Lebanese Government would have agreed to sign an agreement that puts a considerable part of its territory under Israeli control if conditions were otherwise.

Worse still: there has been an attempt to confer a legitimate character onto the indefinite presence of the American troops in Lebanon. So, the Pentagon, with the help of Israel which receives its most deadly and destructive weapons, has first entrenched in Sinai and now in the Lebanese bridgehead.

Pavel Demchenko further writes: When analyzing the situation one must pay attention to something extremely important -- the absence of unity of Arab ranks. This is precisely the cause of the lack of a decisive reaction on the part of some Arab countries to the aggression against Lebanon last summer. This, to a large extent, is the cause of the differences in assessing the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. When only three countries, Egypt, Sudan, and Oman, openly come out in support of this agreement, it is clear that those who adopted a wait-and-see position in fact weakened the Arab front.

Besides, Israel, as events indicate, will never abandon the objectives for which it has been working for a year. Tel Aviv is still following the same path -- that of military adventures and intimidation. According to Western journalists, it still hopes to stike at Syrian and PLO forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley, thus removing the main obstacle to an American-Israeli-style settlement to the Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question. In other words, Israel would keep the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

But this is not all. Syria and its supportive forces have in fact become the main obstacle to the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and the Israelis and Americans will be able to implement this agreement imposed on Lebanon only by driving the Syrians from the scene. Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Ehrlich said a few days ago: Israel will soon stop the Syrians. Afterwards, Israel hopes to launch an onslaught on Jordan in order to first strike at Jordan, and then to drive between 300,000 and 400,000 Palestinians from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip into exile there. This would be the last episode of the Palestinian tragedy.

Thus, one can say that the danger of the outbreak of a new war indeed exists. Radio broadcasts and newspapers report daily to us about Israel's military preparations, accompanied by a considerable political activity involving the United States of America. This activity has several aims: first, to split the PLO which, since leaving Beirut, is now passing through a difficult time; second, to strike at the alliance between the PLO and Syria; and finally to oblige the Arabs to reconsider the Fes summit resolutions and to replace them with the Reagan plan.

These are all the plans of the aggressors and their American protectors. The simple presence of these plans indicate that last year's aggression against Lebanon failed to bring Israel a quick victory -- time passes, and so far they have been unable to impose their will on the Arabs.

The resistance forces are great enough and oould well have carried even more weight if the Arab countries had been able to show cohesiveness between themselves and defend their interests in a single front. The stumbling in carrying out the Lebanese-Israeli agreement once again shows the collapse of the unilateral acts of American diplomacy in the Middle East. Washington calls the signed agreement a peace agreement, but there is no peace, either in Lebanon or in the Middle East as a whole. Everything points to the possibility of a fresh war, fresh victims, fresh destruction.

Historical experience teaches us that a real and just peace can be established only if the interests of all the sides dragged into the conflict are taken into account, including, naturally, the Palestinians.

For a long time now the Soviet Union has proposed the convening of an international conference on this question. Pavel Demchenko writes: In the course of my recent trips to the Arab countries, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, King Husayn of Jordan, the PLO leaders, and Lebanese politicians spoke to me about the importance of such a conference. The only way to return this region of the world to a peaceful life is by retrieving the legitimate interests of all the peoples of the Middle East.

PRO-TUDEH PARIS PRESS CONFERENCE URGES SUPPORT

PM061519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In Defense of the Patriots"]

[Text] Paris, 2 Jun -- The Committee in Support of Arrested Members of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh), -- a committee which groups together well-known French lawyers -- has issued an expose of the campaign of repression launched by the Iranian authorities against leaders and activists of the Tudeh Party.

Speaking at a press conference organized here by the committee, Tudeh leader Farhad Ahmadi stressed that the ban on Tudeh by the Iranian authorities and the arrest of its activists have dealt a serious blow against all anti-imperialist forces in the country.

F. Ahmadi further cited incontrovertible evidence that the Tudeh activists who are languishing inside prisons are subjected to brutal torture and humiliation. By using such methods, he noted, the Iranian authorities are trying to obtain from the prisoners testimonies to confirm the absurd accusations, leveled by the regime, that Tudeh's members "are engaged in espionage."

Film materials were also shown at the press conference proving that various narcotics, developed by U.S. CIA specialists for the so-called "psychological conditioning" of prisoners, are widely used during the interrogations of leaders held in the Iranian prisons.

Noted West German journalist Michael (Opperskalski), author of a number of books on the CIA's activity, drew attention in his speech to the fact that the Iranian authorities are inflicting inhuman punishment on Tudeh members by using the very same methods to which the U.S. special services resorted during the U.S. aggression against Vietnam. He also stressed that the Iranian authorities are making use of former members of the shah's security forces, SAVAK, to carry out their campaign of repressions against Tudeh activists.

On behalf of the committee in support of arrested members of Tudeh in Iran, French lawyer Regis de Castelnau addressed an appeal to the French public to step up the movement of solidarity with political prisoners languishing in Iranian prisons and to strive to ensure their release.

STATUS OF IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT DETAILED

LD041815 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab world 1530 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Various news agencies report that there are no current active military operations on the Iraqi-Iranian front. On the contrary, according to official statements in Tehran and Baghdad, it is obvious that the issue is the signing of a truce agreement between the two conflicting sides. The statements by Iranian and Iraqi leaders are being characterized with more restraint [tahaffuz]. The Iranian leader, for instance, said that his country did not want Iraq to pay a considerable sum in compresation for the material damage caused by military operations. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz expressed his country's readiness to conclude an agreement with Iran under the patronage of the United Nations, an agreement that requires both parties not to cause any damage to peaceful projects, towns, and villages.

Observers have recently pointed out many statements by Iraqi leaders calling for peace with Iran and for good-neighborly relations. One has the impression that a realization of the futility of continuing the military conflict, which is against the two countries' vital interests, has begun to infiltrate public circles in both Iran and Iraq. The conflict, which has been going on for nearly 3 years, has cost much and has caused huge economic difficulties for both sides, greatly weakening their positions in standing up to the attacks of imperialism and Zionism which are plotting on the freedom of both Iran and Iraq.

USSR, CUBAN PARLIAMENTARIANS HOLD CONFERENCE

LD061803 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Republic of Cuba National Assembly delegation led by its president, Flavio Bravo Pardo, has returned to Moscow from its tour of the country.

The Cuban parliamentarians met the chairmen of the chambers and the chairmen and members of the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities. [shots of Cuban and USSR parliamentarians sitting around a conference table] An exchange of information on the activities of both parliaments took place, and certain current international problems were touched upon. On the same day the Cuban delegation visited the museum, office, and flat of Vladimir Ilich Lenin in the Kremlin.

BRITAIN, CHILE INITIATE COOPERATION PLANS

PY031845 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] A British delegation of technicians, military officers, and intelligence agents has arrived secretly in Chile. In Santiago they met with high-ranking officers of the Armed Forces.

Surrounded by the same secrecy, they also visited the southern regions of the country. National political, military, and diplomatic circles have linked this visit, and the talks held between military officers from the two countries, to the old plans for a military and political alliance.

British and U.S. Government circles assign an outstanding role to Pinochet's regime in the long-standing plans to create an aggressive South Atlantic Treaty Organization, or SATO.

These plans failed not long ago, when several Latin American countries on the Atlantic coast either categorically refused or were reluctant to accept these plans whose aggressive and interventionist nature have not been concealed. Moreover, it is rather difficult to swallow the participation, in close friendship and cooperation, of the racist regime of the South African military forces.

By mid 1982, the presidents of Argentina and Brazil, Roberto Viola and Joao Figueiredo, in a joint declaration rejected the idea of creating a South Atlantic organization, or any military pact or treaty in general.

They expressed the desire of their respective countries that the South Atlantic be used for peaceful purposes for the sake of development and not to trigger international conflicts or tensions.

Moreover, the attitude of Great Britain and the United States during the attack on the Malvinas Islands has clearly shown the objectives of the alliance policies of the Western powers. Today the Malvinas have quickly been turned into the vortex of a nuclear aggression strategy which is directed toward the Canal Zone and Puerto Rico with strategic links to Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean and the Chilean base at Punta Arenas.

The Pinochet regime's obvious sympathy for a complicity with the British and U.S. aggression against Argentina has revived the idea of SATO, a small version of NATO, but organized along the same lines. Another point of support for this aggressive bloc, aimed at military intervention in Latin America and Africa, is the racist Pretoria regime.

Pinochet, who maintains a servile attitude toward the Pentagon and Margaret Thatcher's regime, also maintains links of mutual support and complicity with South Africa, a friendship which has been strengthened through mutual visits by high-ranking military officers of the two countries. Due to their policies, both regimes have been repudiated and condemned throughout the world.

It is worth noting that Vice Admiral (Andreas Petrus) Patter, commander of the South African Navy, in his recent visit to Chile, visited the same sites as the members of the British military and intelligence mission.

This alliance, made up of the imperialist countries and their servants in the region, is also trying to extend its control over the Antarctic.

According to a report published by the Argentine daily LA PRENSA, there is a plan to establish coordination and cooperation between the British detection equipment in the Malvinas and similar equipment operating at Punta Arenas, the South African bases, and Diego Garcia, with the purpose of feeding information to the Pentagon's military satellites.

The Buenos Aires weekly QUE PASA said that Pinochet's economic and military links with Pretoria will allow the Santiago government to purchase missiles, high-speed boats, and Israeli-made sophisticated detection equipment for installation in southern Chile.

Regarding Great Britain, during the recent visit made by (Raymond Onslow), British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, he not only praised the Chilean position during the Malvinas war, but also signed a political and military agreement. This agreement includes the supply of a nuclear reactor and enriched uranium, which could be used to produce nuclear weapons late in this decade, and the free use of (Luton) Airport by Chilean airplanes.

This aggressive military alliance will transform the South Atlantic into a permanent focus of military confrontation and will serve as a basis for the deployment for intervention forces against any country of the area.

U.S. FUNDS FOR SALVADORAN ELECTION CAMPAIGN VIEWED

LD031628 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] In the following commentary Leonid Levchenko considers a NEW YORK TIMES report that the Reagan administration has decided to spend $8 million on an election campaign in El Salvador:

President Reagan once said that El Salvador is situated closer to Texas than Texas to Massachussetts. He deemed this a good enough reason for looking upon the country as a protectorate, if not an American state, not that Washington is trying to conceal the fact that the Salvadoran regime is under its wing. The many American military advisers and CIA instructors in El Salvador are seeing to it that the country stays under America's wing forever. With the elections there scheduled for the end of the year, Washington proposes sending there another 100 or so men to ensure what it called the elections' democratic procedure.

To be on the safe side the administration has got Congress to vote scores of millions of dollars in additional funds for the Salvadoran regime. The money will go to buy more arms and equipment for the regime's troops to help them police polling stations and, not least, herd voters to the polls at gunpoint.

To make sure the elections come off without a hitch the administration is allegedly going to spend the $8 million mentioned by THE NEW YORK TIMES on controlling the election procedure and upgrading [as heard] the vote count. However, the paper never mentioned the fact that this control will be enforced by the military and the punitive forces of Major d'Aubuisson, retired, who is now supposedly in the chair of an institutional assembly. It also neglects to mention that the vote count system was proposed by the CIA.

President Reagan once claimed that the United States could maintain democracy best of all in Central America. Washington's preparations for the elections in El Salvador are an excellent illustration.

TASS REMARKS ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD GRENADA

LD052040 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Washington June 5 TASS -- President Reagan has pointedly refused to meet with Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada, who arrived in the USA for improving relations between the two countries.

The United States launched an openly hostile campaign against that small Caribbean state right after the victory of the revolution in that country in 1979. The U.S. policy vis-a-vis Grenada has further toughened after the Reagan administration came to power, as it "blacklisted" Grenada together with Cuba and Nicaragua, in an attempt to present them as a "source of a threat" to the security of the United States.

Striving for a settlement of bilateral relations, revolutionary Grenada's government repeatedly expressed the wish for the holding of a summit meeting. But as the latest demarche of the White House has shown, the Reagan administration does not intend to maintain a constructive dialogue for normalizing relations. Speaking in an interview with the newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES, the prime minister of Grenada stressed that the U.S. Administration's reluctance to examine the possibility of resuming a high-level dialogue is a reflection of Reagan's geopolitical concept for that region which provides for the creation only of governments welcome to the USA.

BRIEFS

TAJIK SCIENTISTS IN CUBA -- Scientists from the Tajik Academy of Sciences have visited Cuba. During their stay, the Tajik scientists have given scientific and technological aid to their Cuban counterparts in setting up seismological stations for early warning on earth tremors. The cooperation of the scientists from the two countries is within the framework of an agreement between the Soviet Union and Cuba for cultural and scientific relations. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 31 May 83 GF]

170 REPORTED DEAD IN VOLGA RIVER ACCIDENT

Steamer Collides Into Bridge

NC070821 Paris AFP in English 0814 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 7 (AFP) -- At least 170 people died when a steamer crashed into a bridge on the Volga River and sank on Sunday, a representative of the Soviet tourist agency Intourist said today.

The Intourist agent told AFP the "Aleksandr Suvorov" was wrecked when it hit an arch in a railway bridge over the river.

An official Soviet communique yesterday spoke of an accident on the Volga near Ulyanovsk, 900 kms (560 miles) southeast of Moscow, but did not specify the number of victims nor the cause of the sinking.

PRAVDA Describes Steamer

WA071000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 81 p 6

[Correspondent M. Kryukov report: "Voyages of a Flagship"]

[Text] Rostov-na-Donu, 8 July -- The "Aleksandr Suvorov," a new vessel of the Volga-Don steam-navigation fleet, has completed its maiden voyage. It was built by Czechsolovak shipbuilders. Part of the equipment was manufactured in the USSR, Poland, and Bulgaria. The single-berth and double-berth cabins can accommodate 400 passengers. Serving the passengers are a restaurant, bar, motion picture hall, and lounge. The vessel is air-conditioned.

Investigative Commission Formed

PM071125 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jun 83 Second Edition p 1

[Text] From the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers:

On 5 June on the Volga near the town of Ulyanovsk, an accident involving the loss of human life occurred to the passenger vessel MV Aleksandr Suvorov. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers express deep condolences to the families and relatives of those who died. The USSR Government is taking measures to provide assistance to the families of those who died and to eliminate the consequences of the accident.

A government commission has been set up to investigate the causes of the ship's accident on the Volga River. It is composed of Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers [commission chairman]; Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Comrades K.S. Simonov, V.A. Demchenko, K.V. Kulayev, L.V. Bagrov, I.T. Bogatyrev, V.F. Bogatikov, B.V. Kratsov, P.N. Burgasov, S.A. Pashinin, V.A. Brezhnev, V.G. Khorkov, Yu.V. Storozhev, D.P. Komarova, and A.M. Bolshov.

'ANTI-ZIONIST' COMMITTEE HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD070537 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- The Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public that was set up six weeks ago evoked much interest of Soviet people. A great number of letters from people of various professions and nationalities, including people of the Jewish nationality has been received by the committee. The letters express a strong support for the committee's activity aimed at the exposure of Zionism. This exceptionally wide support actually expresses the public mandate of the committee -- the right to speak on behalf of the entire multinational Soviet public.

This was pointed out today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists by chairman of the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public, twice Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel-General David Dragunskiy. The press conference was held at the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

Dragunskiy pointed out that the struggle against Zionist ideology had been conducted by Vladimir Lenin at the beginning of the century. This is an ideology of national exclusiveness of one people and it is as unacceptable as chauvinism, racism.

It is now confirmed patently that Zionism, its chauvinistic ideology and political practice actually repeat the racist ideas and criminal methods of the routed Hitler fascism, he said. The evidence of this are the crimes committed by Israeli military in Lebanon. They showed to the whole world that the crimes of Begin and his thugs differ little from the atrocities that were perpetrated by the Hitlerites in the years of the Second World War.

Members of the presidium of the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public -- publicist of the newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Igor Belyayev; Doctor of Law Samuil Zivs; a publicist, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic Genrikas Zimanas; Academician Martin Kabachnik; writer Yuriy Kolesnikov; Lawyer Mark Krupkin; worker of the Moscow plant of computing-analytical machines [and] Deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Viktor Pushkhanov -- answered numerous questions of correspondents. They said that the committee's aim is to expose the reactionary ideology and policy of international Zionism.

They emphasized many times that the struggle against Zionism has nothing to do with anti-Semitism. The anti-Zionist committee expresses the will, feeling and convictions of the peoples of the USSR by declaring against any forms of chauvinism, nationalism and such nationalistic aberrations as Zionism and anti-Semitism.

It has been shown on facts and examples that the Zionist propaganda is part of the psychological war of imperialism against the Soviet Union. Hence the attempts to whip up a campaign of slander concerning the "Jewish question" which is non-existent in the USSR. Touching upon the allegations of the Zionist propaganda about discrimination against citizens of the Jewish nationality in the USSR, Academician Kabachnik said: "What kind of economic or social discrimination can one speak of it for the standards of education Jews hold one of the top leaders among the Soviet nationalities and the first place among citizens of the Jewish nationality in other countries. This means that the Soviet state has created for Jews better conditions than any other country."

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY WORKERS DAY EVENTS REPORTED

Gorbachev at Celebratory Meeting

LD272308 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Chemical Industry Workers' Day will be celebrated on Sunday, 29 May. A festive meeting for this occasion was held in the Kremlin Place of Congresses in Moscow today.

Comrade Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Baybakov and Kostandov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Afonin, head of the Chemical Industry Department of the CPSU Central Committee; heads of departments and ministries; production frontrankers; leaders in the socialist competition; and representatives of the public in Moscow, were in the presidium of the meeting. [Shots of Baybakov, Kostandov, and Gorbachev at the meeting]

Comrade Fedorov, USSR minister of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry emphasized, in presenting the report, that the working people in the chemical industry are making a weighty contribution to the implementation of the Food Program of the country, and to further improving the living standards of the Soviet people.

Minister's Remarks

LD301656 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1000 GMT 29 May 83

[Greetings to Chemical Industry workers by Viktor Stephanovich Fedorov, USSR minister of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Dear comrades: Allow me to take advantage of this opportunity provided by television to cordially greet all working people in the chemical industry on the occasion of our professional day -- the Day of Chemical Workers.

In the far-reaching plans for communist construction, our party and government have always reserved -- and continue to reserve -- great attention to the speeded-up development of the chemical industry. A particularly great amount of work has been done in the years since the September 1965 Plenum of our party's Central committee. During this period, the volume of production in the chemical industry has increased 2.4 times. Large centers were created for chemistry, petrochemistry and microbiology -- in Navoi, Sverodonetsk, Nizhnekamsk, Novopolotsk and many other parts of our country. Today chemistry -- or rather the successes of its implementation, as Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov [1711-65] said very appropriately -- are an unending source of the growth of public prosperity.

The chemical industry plays an enormous role in the intensification of agricultural production. Particularly now, in the light of the decisions taken at the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on the comprehensive Food Program of the Soviet Union, enormous efforts are required from us.

By the end of the current 5-year plan period, the chemical industry should supply to agriculture 26.5 million metric tons of mineral fertilizers, and by 1990 -- 30-32 million metric tons and also 1 million metric tons of protein feeds for livestock breeding, mineral additives to animal feed, and chemicals for plant protection. Scientific achievements in the sphere of petrochemical synthesis have now opened the possibilities for wide use of hydrocarbons contained in oil and gas for the production of kinds of alcohol, synthetic rubbers and detergents -- which have made it possible to completely end the use of enormous quantities of food raw materials such as grain, potatoes, vegetable and animal fats for these purposes.

In machine-tool building, instrument-building, and in electronics, the use of various synthetic substances has considerably reduced the use of nonferrous metals which are in very short supply.

Comrades, 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan period have passed. Overall volume of production in the chemical industry and in the petrochemical industry has increased in this period by R8 billion; from this figure, the petroleum processing and petrochemical industry assets have grown by nearly R3 billion. There have been 240 works and production units built and put into operation, mainly on account of expanding existing works and their reequipment. Working people in the chemical industry have tackled in an organized manner the fulfillment of the plan for 1983, the pivotal year of the current 5-year plan period. The tasks for the 5 months of the current year will be fulfilled ahead of schedule.

BRIEFS

BAM PROGRESS -- Little is left to do for the completion of the Baykal-Amur railway line. This railway line, which is 3,000 kilometers long, is being constructed from Lake Baykal in Siberia to the Pacific Ocean [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 2 Jun 83 GF]

AZERBAIJAN ORDERS SHIP -- Upon the orders of the Caspian Maritime Administration, the GDR dockyards have begun building a new ship for Azerbaijan. The new ship will be launched toward the end of the current year. It will be equipped with modern scientific and technological instruments. The Caspian Maritime Administration workers have named the new vessel after [name indistinct] Mamedov. He was director of the Caspian Maritime Administration for 20 years. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 2 Jun 83 GF]

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS CURRENT FARM TASKS

PM061447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "With Concern for the Harvest"]

[Text] The sowing campaign is still not over in the eastern part of the country, yet the harvesting machines are already out in the southern fields. The busy period of haymaking work has also begun. The farmers have many urgent concerns. Everything must be done on time and efficiently, as part of an integral whole, in order to achieve high end results.

At the CPSU Central Committee conference of first secretaries from obkoms, kraykoms, and the central committees of union republic communist parties, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted the need to raise returns from the land to a maximum. Conditions for fruitful work exist everywhere. The material and technical base of rural areas and the organization of production are improving. The zonal systems of agriculture, scientifically substantiated crop rotations, and industrial technology are being applied more and more widely. The number of nonregulated teams and links is growing. The foremost task of rural workers is to utilize skillfully the increased potential, produce a good harvest, and fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for the third year of the 5-year plan.

The tending of the crops today is perhaps the most important element in the entire complex of summer work. In many regions they are developing more rapidly than usual. Less time is available for top dressing, weeding and irrigation. To gain days and even hours in this work means to ensure the good development of crops. And this is a considerable guarantee for high yields. Many farms in Belgorod and Grodno Oblasts and in Stavropol Kray have given timely and proper care to their crops, which has been helped by the high degree of readiness of machinery and the skillful maneuvering of labor and equipment. However, the picture is different in a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Novgorod, Penza and Voronezh Oblasts. Some of the machines meant for work on the potato and beet plantations have been badly repaired. Hence the slow pace of cultivation and topdressing. Some of Kazakhstan's farms are not paying due attention to the rice paddies. The councils of rayon agro-industrial associations must demand that farm specialists and the Selkhoztekhnika [republic association for the sale of agricultural machinery, spare parts, mineral fertilizers and other material-technical means and for organizing the repair and use of machines on kolkhozes and sovkhozes] enterprises ensure well-organized work by the machine and tractor pool and the establishment of due order in each field.

Special attention must be given to the grainfield, to determine its condition and expected productivity and do everything to ensure that the ears are heavier. It is necessary to topdress the plants in good time, mainly with nitrogenous fertilizers, and to treat the crops on time against pests, diseases and weeds. In the final analysis, all this will help increase the yield, improve the quality of grains, and raise the production and procurement of strong, hard wheats. An important role in this must be played by Selkhozkhimiya [agricultural chemicals supply body] and its local subdivisions.

The successful fulfillment of plans and pledges for the third year of the 5-year plan and of the Food Program as a whole is linked by the farmers with the reclaimed fields. Cotton, as well as a large part of corn, sugar beet, alfalfa, and other agricultural crops, are cultivated on irrigated lands. Marshland is giving way to broad expanses of meadows, fields and vegetable gardens. The investments per reclaimed hectare are repaid in good yields on many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Leningrad, Crimean, and several other Oblasts; in other words, wherever constant concern is shown for the efficiency of the reclaimed fields. Yet in Volgograd Oblast, for example, the vegetable and grass harvests from such lands are still low.

Conditions are by no means easy in some fields due to water shortages, and in such cases water must be used especially carefully; thrifty methods of irrigation and crop topdressing must be used and, wherever necessary, sprinkler systems must be set to work round the clock. The collectives from land reclamation enterprises and services are called upon to render substantial assistance to the fieldworkers. Fallow lands occupy over 20 million hectares. They will become a reserve of future fertility only if they are properly tended. Many fieldworkers are well aware of this. Thus many farms in Poltava Oblast plow the fallow lands by early June, keep them weed-free, and apply fertilizers. In the years to come they will gather 40 and more quintals of grain per hectare over and above the planned figure. Just over half the total area has been cultivated in the country now. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Bashkir ASSR, the Krasnodar Kray, and the Smolensk and Chelyabinsk Oblasts are lagging behind. Untended fallow lands, covered in weeds, do not accumulate but actually lose their fertility. It is necessary to take strictly to task those guilty of such omissions.

Over 130 million tons of feed units have to be procured for the livestock units now. The task is one of the easiest but there are opportunities to accomplish it. A significant proportion of forage crops are planted on reclaimed areas. The crop structure has been improved, mainly through high protein grasses. The state of feed production in Moscow and Kiev Oblasts is not bad. On the whole, however, the yield from forage fields is still low. Despite the extensive areas of fields at their disposal, some farms do not provide their own hay and silage and they increase the use of concentrates without justification, turning to the state granaries for their requirements. It is necessary to improve the situation through broader use of topdressing and irrigation on the meadows and through cutting and gathering the grass promptly and rapidly without allowing gaps between these operations. The construction of storage facilities and the repair of hay-harvesting equipment cannot be delayed. The collective contract method has proved its worth in feed production. The farm specialists are called upon to introduce this method skillfully. The foremost concern of teams and links is to improve feed quality.

The struggle for the harvest is a serious trial for rural party organizations and it verifies their militancy. They are called upon to show concern, together with the farm leaders, for the correct distribution of manpower and utilization of equipment and physical resources. By helping in every way to establish agro-industrial associations and reinforcing them with cadres, the party committees and bureaus must raise the influence exerted by the new organs of management on the state of affairs in agriculture. The start of mass harvesting is just around the corner. During the socialist competition between farmers and their partners, it is important for party organizations to concentrate efforts on setting in order the combine harvesters, reapers, transportation facilities, roads, reception bases and harvest storage facilities.

Giving the country more products is the main goal of workers in the agro-industrial complex. Its successful attainment depends on the timely and efficient execution of field operations.

STATUS OF AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION REVIEWED

PM061231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 83 First Edition p 2

["Agricultural Review" by specialists from the USSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Fields Under Irrigation"]

[Text] According to the calendar, summer is only just beginning, but the farmers in many regions have been working on summer schedules for a long time now.

Sowing is nearing completion in the country, and the tending of crops and the procurement of feed are getting underway. According to data issued by the USSR Central Statistical Administration, spring crops had been sown on an area of 130.3 million hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhozes as of 30 May. Grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) take up 79.4 million hectares, vegetables -- 1.1 million hectares, potatoes -- about 3 million hectares, and corn -- 17.9 million hectares.

Under this year's conditions, the questions of regulating the irrigation of crops require especially great attention. The farmers have at their disposal over 18 million hectares of land under irrigation.

The fields and meadows under irrigation cost the state a considerable amount and, naturally, must be highly productive everywhere. Nevertheless, on a considerable number of farms the returns per irrigated hectare are still quite low. It was noted at the conference of first secretaries of union republic Communist Party Central Committees and of party kraykoms and obkoms that special concern must be shown for the efficient utilization of reclaimed, and mainly of irrigated, lands and for the thrifty expenditure of water resources so as to ensure high harvest yields.

A considerable amount of work is being done in this direction. Scientifically substantiated systems of irrigation agriculture are being implemented. Crop structure has improved. The areas sown to such high-yield crops as grain corn and soybeans have been expanded.

Significant work has also been done to improve labor organization. The sectors under irrigation have been allocated to permanent teams and links, and the collective contract system is widespread among them. The Kherson Oblast farms, for example, have set up 619 such subunits. In the RSFSR, the principles of collective contracts are used by about 10,000 teams and links. The subunits working on the nonregulated system achieve, as a rule, good results. Last year the cotton yield in Uzbekistan, for example, was three to five times higher while labor expenditures were 25-30 percent lower than in the republic as a whole.

The sowing campaign is basically over in the fields under irrigation. By 23 May, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes had carried out the first irrigation on 8.3 million hectares, which is significantly more than at the same time last year. Work is progressing quite well in a number of farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Georgia, Moldavia and Azerbaijan. Meanwhile, valuable time is wasted in some places and the high quality of irrigation is not ensured. Last year, and for various reasons, the optimal irrigation procedure was violated on an area of more than 1 million hectares. As a result, the farms failed to produce substantial quantities of grain, feed, vegetables, and other products. The mistakes are being repeated now. At the Oguzerskiy Sovkhoz in the Dagestan ASSR, for example, as a result of bad planning, some paddies are inundated with water in excess of the norm, while others are insufficiently flooded. This dooms the rice plants to unbalanced growth.

Moisture reserves in some regions are limited this year. This is way it is especially important that each farm, team, link, and irrigator should use them rationally. With this in mind, people in Uzbekistan, for example, irrigate basically by using a thrifty method, without flooding the plantations, and by loosening the soil in good time. In the Ukraine, it is planned to reduce water expenditures by 500 million cubic meters through more precise and efficient determination of the conditions of fields with the help of computers.

About 40 percent of the irrigated lands on kolkhozes and sovkhozes are watered with the help of sprinklers. The sprinkler pool has grown substantially in recent times. The idle time of faulty machines has also increased, however. About 7,000 sprinkler installations and over 8,000 pumping stations are presently still awaiting repair.

There are especially large numbers of such equipment in Kirghizia, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. There is basically one reason for it: a shortage of spare parts, especially the sprinkler apparatus and Druzhba motors for Volzhanka units, pumps and nozzles for the DDA-100MA system, and intake hoses. Organizational irregularities are also a hindrance. Kazakhstan's State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, for example, is carrying out only about 20 percent of unit servicing work.

In many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Saratov, Kemerovo, and Odessa Oblasts, the irrigation procedure is being violated because of the poor quality of irrigation systems construction. In Lipetsk Oblast 8,500 hectares of valuable lands have thus far not been irrigated as a result of the frequent breakages of thin-walled metal pipes laid without internal insulation. This is food for thought by the councils of rayon and oblast agro-industrial associations and by water resources, construction and end-user organizations.

Over 500,000 irrigators and machine operators are currently engaged in crop irrigation. All sprinklers and pumping stations are basically manned by enough machine operators for 1-5-2 work shifts. An additional 36,000 of them have been trained for the season. And yet some regions have personnel shortages. There is a great shortage of them for example, in Volgograd Oblast. Each year a significant number of machine operators here are recruited from the industrial enterprises. Due attention to improving the training of workers is not being paid everywhere.

It is well known that mineral fertilizers produce the largest guaranteed increase of yields on irrigated land. The kolhozes and sovkhozes have an opportunity to apply the full dose of fertilizer on such fields. But last year the irrigated fields received an average not much more than two quintals of active agent per hectare, which is sifnificantly less than the norm. This omission must be corrected now.

The urgent cares of summer await the workers in irrigated farming. It is a matter of honor for every rural worker to grow a bumper harvest and make a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the country's Food Program.

PRODUCTION, SHORTAGES OF FRUIT, VEGETABLES NOTED

Commission Views Produce

LD301922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] The latest meeting of the Commission on Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex in the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium today heard a report from the leaders of the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry on the work that is being carried out to ensure supplies of early potatoes and fruit and vegetable produce for the population. It was noted that, despite the increased volume of state purchases of this produce, there are still serious shortcomings in the organization of this trade. Seasonal trading in early vegetables is slow in getting underway.

The commission instructed the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the USSR Ministry of Trade, and Tsentrosoyuz [Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives USSR], to take all necessary measures to remove existing shortcomings and to pay special attention to expanding the range and improving the quality of the vegetables, fruit and berries being supplied to the trade network, and also to increasing the production of preserves of young cloudberries, the sweet centers of eggplants, and other vegetables this year.

TU Plenum Meeting

LD271946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] A plenum of the fruit and vegetable workers trade union was held in Moscow today. The plenum reviewed the tasks following from the speech by Comrade Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at the conference of first secretaries of union republic Communist Party Central Committees, and of party kraykoms and obkoms.

The report and speeches made by participants in the plenum presented an analysis of the shortcomings in the work of the industry. It was noted that, during the last year, the procurement plans for different kinds of produce were not fulfilled; the performance of canning factories was poor; the improvement in trade and at fruit and vegetable bases slow. As before, the losses of produce are great.

The solution to these problems depends to a large extent on the activities of the trade union organizations, on the formation of a climate in the work collectives in which each worker would understand his responsibility for the end result of the work.

The trade union Central Committee plenum devoted considerable attention to questions pertaining to social conditions. The participants also discussed the draft bill on the role of the labor collective.

TV Focuses On Shortages

LD282130 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1315 GMT on 21 May, carries a 30-minute program in which political observer Yuriy Letunov takes up viewers' letters complaining about shortages of various canned fruit and vegetables in the shops with Vasiliy Fedorovich Nesterkin, head of the Main Administration of the Preserved Foods Industry of the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

Shown being interviewed in the studio, Nesterkin begins his reply by saying: "I have been looking at the letters you at the television station have been getting, and we also get letters. I must say there are grounds for these letters. There are many problems here, but we consider the main problem -- one that can be solved, to be sure -- is the limited range of vegetables being supplied for processing, the raw material, that is. Out of what we process -- and we process more than 5 million tons -- tomatoes and apples make up 80 percent. The rest is green peas, cucumbers and natural tomatoes [pomidory]. On the whole, the range of raw material is very poor.

"We consider that in our ministry, when it has unified agricultural production and processing, there is every ground for improving the assortment. We have sound raw-material zones in Azerbaijan and in Central Asia. In Krasnodar, or in Krasnodar Kray I should say, our raw-material zone today is not providing the volumes that we are planning to produce there." Without elaborating, Nesterkin goes on to quote from the USSR Food Program, but Letunov presses him again on when there are going to be more canned foods in the shops. Nesterkin replies: "Well, the process has in fact already started. And we, over the 2 years [since the ministry was set up] have considerably improved the assortment of preserved foods. True, the volume is still insufficient, but there is a marked tendency toward improvement. There has been a considerable increase in the output of preserved snack foods, cucumbers and tomatoes, and fruit juices. We are now taking measures so that the farms of our ministry will go back to the forgotten vegetables and increase their output, that's [words indistinct], sweet peppers and greens for preserving.

"And we hope that in the coming years there will be a considerable increase in the output of those preserved foods that are in great demand among consumers."

Nesterkin goes on to talk in particular about green pea production. The industry has the capacity to double output and measures are being drawn up to increase the area under the crop and, by the end of the 5-year-plan period, in fact, to double the production of green peas.

Letunov asks out of curiosity how much preserved food comes from abroad, from the other CEMA countries. Nesterkin answers that Soviet preserved food imports represent a fifth of what is produced in the USSR itself. These imports are under long-standing CEMA agreements on integrated cooperation and the level will be maintained.

Asked to respond to the many letters sent in by viewers about children's foods, Nesterkin says: "This question is very topical. We often get letters asking when there will be enough fruit and vegetable preserves produced for children." According to Nesterkin, the Azov Combine, one of the biggest in the world making children's foods, will be completed and go into operation this year. It will have its own bottle-making factory and have eight sovkhozes specializing in produce for preserved foods. There will also be a special packaging plant. The products will have no chemical additives, as in the West, since these are prohibited by law in the USSR for such produce.

One letter, Letunov says, complains about the shortage of can lids. "This shortage of lids is a relative concept," Nesterkin says. The Soviet Union produces around 2 billion a year, and production is increasing. The only limiting factor is the availability of tin-plate. Asked about the prospects for the industry, Nesterkin says that it is possible with today's capacity to process around 7-8 million tons of fruit and vegetable raw material. For this 5-year-plan period, the state has allocated considerable funds to the industry, which will enable capacity to be increased by around 1.5 million tons. By 1985 there will be the potential to produce 11.5 billion cans.

Letunov takes up this point. Many letters, he says, complain that there are too many 3-liter cans but shoppers are looking for 1/2 and 1-liter ones. Nesterkin replies that the bigger cans are basically for public catering and more than 50 percent of preserves come in containers that are over 1 liter. It is inconvenient, admittedly, to have fruit juices in 3-liter cans as far as the ordinary person is concerned. This problem is being tackled by installing, as of this year, factory lines which have an end facility for small packaging. "Our domestic industry right now does not provide us with such lines, and we are buying them from Bulgaria." It is also planned to make use of polymer materials for packaging fruit juices.

At this point, Letunov shows a film report about a grapestone processing plant in Uzbekistan, then quotes from letters in praise of the health properties of dried fruits. Nesterkin returns: "I have to say that the production of dried fruits in our country over the last few years has not gone up, because there has not been the production capacity in Central Asia." This is being tackled by taking measures on the technical side and by better organizing purchase prices in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, and also by planting new orchards. These measures are being taken in coordination with the respective republican governments. By 1985, production should double, and by 1990 output should be brought up to 100,000 tons.

Finally, some points are made about the history of the industry going back before the ministry was set up.

USSR LAUNCHES SECOND SPACE PROBE 'VENERA 16'

LD071022 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched the automatic interplanetary station Venera-16 today in accordance with a program of exploring outer space and the planets of the solar system.

By its design and mission, the Venera-16 probe is analogous to the Venera-15 probe lifted off on June 2. The parametres of the flight path of Venera-16 are close to the calculated ones.

Like Venera-15, Venera-16 will reach the environ of Venus early in October 1983. The fights of the Venera-15 and Venera-16 probes will provide an opportunity to carry out independent comprehensive measurements over different regions of Venus. The scientific research, which will be performed simultaneously by the two automatic stations from the orbits of artificial satellites of Venus, will make it possible to considerbly expand the body of information about the surface and atmosphere of the planet of the solar system, which is the nearest to earth.

The flights of Venera-15 and Venera-16 are controlled from the long-range space communications centre.

The automatic stations' on-board systems and equipment are functioning normally.

TIKHONOV, ALIYEV ATTEND AUTOMATION EXHIBIT

LD021206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today visited the international specialized exhibition "Avtomatizatsiya-83". Its motto is: Automation Serves Progress.

At the Soviet section of the exhibition, new means for automating production processes, systems of automated control and design, robot technology, and microprocessor devices attracted great attention. In accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the country's industry creates these products in increasing quantities.

Considerable space at the exhibition is taken by sections devoted to automation in machine building, atomic power production, agro-industrial complexes, and instruments for scientific research and preservation of the environment.

During the conversation which took place in the course of touring the pavilions, great attention was devoted to issues of integration and cooperation in solving important problems of production automation and scientific research. High appraisal was given to the achievements of Soviet industry. Confidence was expressed that the holding of the "Avtomatizatsiya-83" exhibition will widen mutually beneficial international scientific and technical ties.

Comrades Antonov, Bodyul, Marchuk, Smirnov, and Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, were also present at the exhibition. Comrade Shkabardnya, minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems and chairman of the organizational committee of the exhibition, gave explanations concerning the exhibition.